The Nation.

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The Week.

The week's news puts two Presidential candidates in the attitude of being "willin'." One is Mr. Bryan, who had formerly been suspected of readiness to sacrifice himself in the White House. But the formal launching of Secretary Taft's Presidential boom is quite another affair. It involves both an interesting personality and a very complicated political situation in the Republican party. Mr. Taft has undoubtedly impressed himself upon the country as a man in whom is the stuff of a statesman. In an unusual degree, he combines ability with good nature. Nor is there lack of downright courage in him, as the country learned when he went to Ohio in 1905 and boldly attacked the Republican boss. That act has apparently cost him the support of the Republican organization in his own State, but if Mr. Taft is to succeed at all, it will be not as an Ohio politician, but as a national figure. His square announcement, in his speech in Maine last September, that he was in favor of a thorough revision of the tariff, would fix general attention upon his candidacy if that large question comes to the front, as it easily may. Politically, Secretary Taft's chief handicap would lie in his being thought of as an official Administration candidate; for such are generally in disfavor.

Secretary Root's overhauling of the State Department is on every account praiseworthy. He is introducing in the records the same methods that almost revolutionized the Record and Pension Office of the War Department when he was at its head. It seems to be Mr. Root's forte to take official machinery which excellent predecessors had either regarded as reasonably satisfactory, or else had given up as hopeless, and make it genuinely efficient. Neither Mr. Root nor any of his predecessors has been able to induce Congress to establish a system of promotions for merit in the State Department, and the progress of this reform depends altogether upon the temper of the Executive. A good deal has been accomplished by filling vacancies in high positions from the grades below. The average of experience in the diplomatic and consular services is doubtless being increased. There remains, however, the almost impassable gulf between the classified and the appointive services in the State Department. The corps of consular clerks created a score of years ago with the idea of providing trained men who could move up into important consular positions remains a rather pathetic memorial to the false hope that special training would prevail over political influence. Mr. Root and the President deserve unstinted praise for every instance in which they have recognized merit apart from other considerations, and helped to build up an honorable diplomatic tradition. Their good work, however, in no way lessens the need for a regular statutory reform along the lines of the bill which Senator Lodge has offered in several recent Congresses.

The Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve projects, belong to that great class of measures which every one knows to be deserving, but which stand a poor chance of early adoption. The arguments in favor of the forest reserves are of general application. Government control of such tracts prevents wasteful lumbering, secures a timber supply for the future, safeguards watersheds from freshets, increases the value of water-powers, protects against forest fires, and is in every way a wise and far-sighted policy. Why, then, restrict such benefits to one section of the country? There is not a single national forest reserve east of the Mississippi River, though States like New York and Pennsylvania have reserves of their own. The rivers flowing into the Pacific have their headwaters protected by vast tracts of forest preserved from indiscriminate lumbering. Those flowing into the Atlantic, though their present commercial use is tenfold greater, rise in regions where the commercial lumberman generally has full sway. As the Senate committee reported last year, the New Hampshire rivers "contribute more largely to the prosperity of other States than to hers. She ought not to be expected to burden herself with debt for the benefit of her neighbors; nor can they be expected to purchase lands outside their own borders for the creation of a forest reserve." As for the Appalachian reserve, "the various States in which it is proposed to locate this reserve have already by legislative acts conferred upon the United States Government the right to acquire title to these lands and exempted them from taxation. They cannot, because of the proposed location of the reserve in more than one State and their own lack of funds, be expected to go much further." State co-operation is thus assured, and the project simply waits upon Congress.

If George W. Perkins and Charles S. Fairchild really committed forgery in the third degree, it is well that the grand jury has indicted them for that crime. The excuse that their intentions were excellent, or that benefit rather than harm was the result to their policyholders, amounts, as Recorder Goff remarked, to nothing more than a recommendation to mercy. It is no bar to indictment. Forgery is forgery, and crime, crime. The beating of that truth into the heads of the people is one of the most valuable functions of courts and prosecuting officers. Hence we can but consider the proceeding most wholesome. It will tend to heighten the feeling that there is one law for both rich and poor; and the times need nothing more urgently. The particular transaction upon which the indictment is based was perceived by all right-minded men, as soon as Mr. Hughes brought it out at the insurance investigation, to be essentially dishonest. To cheat the Prussian authorities, to deceive the public, by pretending that shares were sold which were not actually sold, and to attempt to obtain new business on the strength of these false pretences, were acts repugnant to the moral sense. That the grand jury has found it repugnant also to the Penal Code, merely shows that the law reinforces morals.

The report of the committee on the race riot in Atlanta cannot give satisfaction to fire-eaters of the Tillman school who believe in letting blood every now and then to suppress negro crime and teach the colored man "his place." It is now shown that not a single negro killed belonged to the dissolute classes, but that all were absolutely innocent men who left wives and children. In no way concerned with the criminals whose vile deeds aroused the anger of the populace, their lives were sacrificed to blind hysteria and brutal race passion. Can any one think that such indiscriminate killing will awe anybody or stop any peculiar kind of crime? The low black criminal will be emboldened, if anything, for he and his kind got off scot free. Atlanta, thanks to the weakness and incapacity of her police and officials, must be ranked as a place where, according to the testimony of her own citizens, innocent men and women may be done to death by reason merely of race prejudice.

The growing difficulty of getting a serious hearing in the press for serious discussions is well illustrated in the reports of the meeting in this city of the Association for the Advancement of Science. To judge by the accounts in most of the newspapers, the chief question agitating the assembled savants last Thursday was whether Mr. Rockefeller

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could or could not afford to eat oysters! The story told on that subject of absorbing interest by one of the ex-tempore debaters, was "played up" in headlines as if it were the most important thing in the entire session. Nor is this perverse reporting of sober addresses a new thing. The journalistic search for the bizarre, the unexpected, the sensational has gone such lengths that any lecturer utters a paradox or indulges in a humorous aside at his peril. We know what happened to Dr. William Osler. Such incidents could be multiplied indefinitely. It has got so that a professor or lecturer with a weighty subject to treat, shudders as he sees the reporters come in. He foresees the distortion, the misunderstanding, the false impression, almost certain to follow. Now, we are not blaming the reporters. They know that such hunting for the trivial or the sensational is "what they are there for." The true reproach strikes back to the newspaper managers, and, behind them, to the public, ever demanding the novel, the queer, or the blood-curdling. It is the general habit of mind that is really at fault. The phenomena of newspapers are only a part and a symptom of that. If the power of steady attention to serious topics of thought is being gradually broken down, as many signs indicate, we need not be surprised if the attempt is made to turn the Advancement of Science into a new kind of vaudeville. We are not certain, either, that the withers of the scientists themselves are wholly unwrung. Apparently, they cannot altogether escape the drift of the times; some of them seem to strain for a sensation with the yellowest of journalists.

At the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association in Syracuse last week, Commissioner Andrew S. Draper spoke with disapproval of what may be called "trade unions" among teachers. He admitted that salaries are inadequate, but he could not believe that the interests of education would be forwarded by "any combination of teachers with some other combination which operates through politics." In this period, when the cost of living is rising so rapidly, the teacher is at a greater disadvantage than almost any other member of the community. The tradesman gets higher prices and sells more goods; the lawyer and the doctor may increase their fees and enlarge their practice; the manual laborer is receiving higher wages for less work; but in many cases the pay of the teacher remains where it was fixed ten or even twenty-five years ago. His case excites no deep pity, because his $500 or $1,500 is enough to keep soul and body together. The difficulty of his situation, however, is that in order to discharge his duties properly and render the most efficient service, he must buy books, pictures, and other instruments of culture; and he must occupy a fairly prominent social position, must entertain and be entertained. On the income of a mechanic, he must live like a professional man who earns three or four times as much. He must vie with the ill-paid clergyman in keeping up appearances. It is the wretchedness of the money return that keeps men of energy and resource from taking up teaching. However attractive the work itself may be, a man will turn elsewhere in order to get enough for the ordinary comforts of life. If something is not done to improve the condition of teachers of all grades, from primary school to university, the profession will become the last refuge of those who are too dull for business and too lazy to toil with their hands.

With the ordinary ill-informed and sentimental outcry against vivisection of animals we have no sympathy. Studies of the effect of disease and of surgical operations on the guinea-pig and the rat have done much for the progress of medicine, much for the alleviation of human suffering and the prolongation of human life. Yet we must protest against the torture of animals for merely trivial investigation. In a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in this city last Saturday, John B. Watson of the University of Chicago told how he tried to discover whether rats have a sixth sense unknown to man, a sense of direction. To this end he put a rat in a box from which the only outlet was by a maze, and he kept it there until it was thoroughly familiar with the intricacies of the exit. Then he removed its eyes, but it managed to get out. Next he extirpated the olfactory nerve, but the rat still threaded the maze. As the escape might have been due to a sense of touch, Mr. Watson froze the rat's feet. Finally, he covered its head completely with collodion. We do not labor under the delusion that the rat suffered as a human being might under the circumstances, but we submit that this cruelty was so nearly purposeless as to be wholly unjustifiable.

Another victim of the *de luxe* edition habit is seeking redress through the courts in this city. She (for it is a woman) began with a set of President Roosevelt's writings, cheap at $6,000. The book-agent thought it but a short and easy step to Thackeray and Shakespeare at $10,000 apiece. But when she held off, he handsomely came down to $12,500 for the two. The agent, who apparently did not know when he had enough, tried to wring $1,500 more out of her; and now she wants the whole contract annulled, on the ground of fraud. She has discovered that her precious Roosevelt is worth not more than $1,500, and that the Thackeray and Shakespeare are by no means as represented. The agent had told her that the editions were limited and extremely rare, and that they were "extra-illustrated." She complains, however, that the agent has simply bought "well-known and easily procurable copies" of these several authors, removed the bindings, changed the title-pages, interleaved "certain illustrations of a showy character, but intrinsically of little value," and has then rebound the editions attractively. The trick is an old one, and is being played every day in New York upon people who have the misfortune to be both rich and silly. In their minds, such phrases as "limited edition," "large paper," "crushed levant," "hand-tooling," and "extra-illustrated" are a sure index of value. Without going into questions of fine paper and binding, we may observe that sane men do not care to buy their books already extra-illustrated. To some persons it is a pleasure to ransack heaven and earth for extra-illustrations—the joy of the chase. But buying the illustrations in a lump may be compared to the sport of scooping trout out of a tub with a landing-net.

King Leopold's efforts to influence public opinion in this country with regard to the Congo by inviting American capital to its development, have not attained the desired result. Even 2,500,000 acres of mining property, 741,000 acres of forest, and 2,470,000 acres of rubber-producing land have not sufficed to blind this country to certain moral issues connected with the Congo. Last week an appeal signed by prominent clergymen and business men of this city was forwarded to the Secretary of State, urging him to bring to bear the "moral support" of this nation on the question of eliminating the "measures and practices of flagrant inhumanity" which King Leopold's own commissioners have found existing in the Free State. An arduous tax in kind which forces the majority of natives to pass almost their whole time in collecting rubber for the state or the operating companies, a system of land appropriation which has restricted the natives to the soil on which their villages are located and deprived them of the liberty of migration, unspeakable atrocities committed by native sentinels exercising unrestrained authority in the villages, gun in hand, and still more iniquitous, because official, atrocities committed by punitive expeditions sent out by the concessionary companies to enforce the payment of the rubber tax—these make up a list of crying evils for which the moral

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sense of the world refuses to find compensation in the rapid development of Boma on the European model, or the large number of steamboats afloat on the Congo. The time is certainly opportune for making the voice of this country heard in the matter. The Belgian Parliament has just finished discussing the ultimate annexation of the Free State, and, protest as King Leopold or Belgium may that the question is one that purely concerns themselves, the debates have been largely shaped by the campaign that has been carried on in Great Britain; and the action taken by the Chamber of Deputies has been chiefly dictated by deference to the opinion of the world.

The provisions of the new public worship law passed by the French Senate on Saturday turn out to be much more moderate than preliminary accounts led one to expect. The Government obviously seeks to avoid all appearance of a punitive policy against the Church. The new measure permits the celebration of public worship in accordance with the provisions of the Associations Law of 1901 or with the law of 1881 regulating public meetings; this, of course, in addition to the form of worship contemplated by the Separation Law of 1905. The new measure also squarely meets the chief objection raised against the Briand circular dealing with the law of 1881, namely, that as the mere personal interpretation of the present Minister of Public Worship, it offered no permanent legal guarantees. Justifying those provisions of the law which provide for the immediate taking over by state and commune of the bishop's houses, presbyteries, and seminaries, the Ministerial declaration states:

> As soon as it appears certain that the faithful, as well as the clergy, at least for a period whose duration cannot now be foreseen, will abstain from the formation of public worship associations, it would be vain to wait any longer.

But till the end of the period, "whose duration cannot now be foreseen," the Government is prepared to wait. It is opposing patience to patience, and keeping its hands off. A final instance of self-restraint appears in the provisions of the law dealing with pensions and subsidies to ministers. It had been said that these would be all suppressed; but it is only the temporary subsidies that are abrogated in the case of recusant priests. The pensions granted to priests over forty-five who have served for more than twenty years, are continued, and a very large class is saved thereby from real privation that might have led to the rise of a hostile public opinion.

Enemies of war might draw consolation from the results of a popular vote recently taken by the Paris *Petite République* on the question who are the most celebrated Frenchmen in history. The poll was headed by Louis Pasteur, with Victor Hugo second, and Gambetta third. Only fourth place went to the man whom nine out of ten foreigners would unhesitatingly place at the head of the list—the man of Austerlitz and Waterloo. Is the military spirit dying out in France? Or is the general public neglecting the text-books and picking its favorites from among the names that occur most often in the newspapers? This would seem to be indicated by the other names that occupy a prominent position in the list—Lázare Carnot, Thiers, Curie of radium fame, and Dr. Roux. Gambetta and Thiers, though not contemporaries, are often mentioned in a discussion of Church and State or relations with Germany; but how can Napoleon possibly be connected with any one petty issue of our own times? The very magnitude of the word probably caused many Parisians to overlook it, while others undoubtedly felt ashamed to vote for Napoleon, because it would be so commonplace. That Pasteur should occupy first place is not strange—once the fact is known. Pasteur was both the scientist and healer, which are only the modern expressions for the priest and the prophet; and these latter have always impressed the imagination of mankind. He was priest in his character of keeper of the mysteries of a world unseen except through the microscope, and prophet in the wide horizon he opened to the potential preservation and prolongation of human life. Utopias nowadays are based on statistics, and the man who can reduce the average rate of mortality appeals to an instinct certainly as powerful as any in the heart of man.

The full details of the new Transvaal Constitution have now been made public. Its main features are an elected Assembly of sixty-nine members; a nominated council which, after four years, may be made elective; manhood suffrage for all white citizens; a Ministry of not more than six members; the cessation of Chinese labor under present conditions; and a land settlement board, terminable in five years or earlier by agreement. There is no express provision forbidding any ordinance such as the existing one in relation to Chinese labor, but there is a requirement that the Government of the Transvaal "shall reserve any law providing for the introduction under contract, indenture, or license, of laborers into the colony from places outside of South Africa," for the King's pleasure. This reservation is treated by the Liberal press as a "new charter of industrial freedom for the Transvaal," for it is certain that it will never again be the King's pleasure to consent to servile contract labor in South Africa. There is the same reservation of any law imposing disabilities or restrictions upon "persons not of European birth or descent," which are not also imposed upon Europeans. "By these reservations," says the London *Tribune*, "the Government do their utmost to secure the British ideal of one law for all persons under the British flag, be they white, black, brown, or yellow." But the English Government has not contented itself with simply preventing future importations of Chinese. Those now in South Africa practically as slaves will be repatriated as rapidly as their three-year contracts expire, and it is estimated that the whole system will be at an end by July 1, 1908. Thus there will be abolished with all possible speed the crowning disgrace of the Balfour Ministry—its truckling to the wealthy South African mine-owners from the very beginning of the troubles with the Boers. It cannot, of course, be said that unlimited self-government has been bestowed upon the Transvaal, so long as Great Britain retains a veto power over legislation, or so long as the Council is appointive. Yet the good faith of the Liberal Government is clear in this piece of constructive legislation, which confers substantial home rule upon the Transvaal within four years of the time it was ablaze with armed hostility to England.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Indian National Congress began last week in Calcutta. Since it is the most important unifying force in the diversified population of India, any large scheme of autonomy must naturally centre about it. The Congress has enjoyed the favor of the Government because of its adherence to a legal and peaceful propaganda; it may indeed be regarded as a creature of the Government, for the broad system of university education was instrumental in bringing together representatives of the higher classes from all parts of India, and giving them in the English language and English culture a medium for common action. The president, Dadabhai Naorogi, summed up aptly the forces working in favor of Indian autonomy. There was the sympathetic attitude of the British Premier, and of the Secretary for India, John Morley; the general "revival of liberty and liberalism in Great Britain," which manifested itself only the other day in the grant of self-government to the Transvaal; and the stirring of subject peoples, which has resulted in a constitutionalized Russia and Persia. The Congress wisely does not expect the immediate establishment of autonomy; but the signs of the times point to marked progress in the direction of its hopes.

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WEALTH IN USE.

James Graham Phelps Stokes's rebuke of the Young Men's Christian Association for teaching how to invest, and how to care for property, gives fresh point to an old question, partly economic, partly moral. Concerning the personal attitude of this estimable inheritor of wealth, and his enthusiastic wife, we would not say one word of dispraise. They display a devotion to higher things which to blasé men and pleasure-loving women is both a reproach and a challenge. It is the renewal of ideals in such as they that makes one hopeful for the future. So long as aspiration and resentment of cruelty and wickedness burn in the hearts of chosen youth, the world will neither stagnate nor decay.

Yet the duty of examining, before accepting, the views of even the best people on earth remains and will remain the same. The burden of Mr. Stokes's arraignment of the Young Men's Christian Association is that, in the matter to which he refers, its course is not Christian. To instruct the young about dividends and real estate investments, much more to "receive dividends produced by the labor of others," is, Mr. Stokes asserts, "very distinctly contrary to the teachings of Jesus." He adds that there can be no real love of neighbor, if a rich man lives in comfort upon wealth which his neighbors "need far worse."

Now, on this we may be permitted to remark, what many thoughtful and devout Christians have pointed out, that the doctrine of wealth taught, or rather implied, in the New Testament, is defective. It is so, just as its astronomical doctrine is defective—simply because the conditions of the time made full perception of the truth impossible. The modern idea of wealth in use had never come into the ken of the New Testament writers. Great riches were, to them, an accumulation of jewels, or other personal belongings, which could be used only for selfish enjoyment. Even the man who had lands and flocks and herds was thought of merely as one to whom much flowed and from whom nothing came. In a word, the conception of capital as a fructifying source of development and employment and social good, was unknown in Judæa two thousand years ago. Hence it could not figure in the teachings of the New Testament. Christian morality had to do with the life, the motives, the brotherhood, whether of rich or poor; but had not, and could not have, anything directly to say about an economic world of which it never dreamed.

This is the reason why so often some practices of a modern industrial society are said to be "distinctly contrary to the teachings of Jesus." Taken literally, that is true; but we are not to take any saying literally which would surely result in mischief, suffering, and real inhumanity. "Sell all thou hast and distribute unto the poor." Would it be for the good of mankind if our rich men were to take that command as applying to themselves, and obey it to the letter? Clearly not. Suppose a man had $100,000, and should distribute it all among the needy. That sum would be swallowed up, and the owner's power to be useful to his fellows at once dissipated. But let him put it into some productive industry, paying wages of, say, $10,000 a year, and more absolute benefit would be conferred than by the indiscriminate distribution of $100,000, while the process might go on indefinitely, resulting in many times $100,000 being paid out to stimulate self-help and thrift.

One is almost ashamed to recur to such elementary truths, stated again and again by Mill and others, but it sometimes seems as if even elementary truths were in danger of disappearing in a wash of sentiment. With the misuse of wealth, let us deal as occasion demands. Against the barbaric conception of riches which so many of our new-made millionaires display, let us employ every form of protest—ridicule, exposure, satire, hot denunciation. But let us try to keep our heads throughout, and not be betrayed into oversight of the necessary part which great capital plays in keeping modern society and government going; let us not fall into notions that would, if carried out, cause us to revert to the status of savages. And it must not be forgotten that loose talk about the sin of having large property, which, in a time like this, passes as amiable but inconsequent, might easily, in a period of depression, translate itself into riot and social disruption.

OLD CLERKS AND CIVIL PENSIONS.

If notoriety be a good thing, then the superannuated Government employee has been enjoying a succession of "banner years." He had been let alone up to the beginning of the twentieth century, privileged to potter about the departments, and draw his pay once a month. Suddenly he found himself a subject of grave concern. Cabinet officers and bureau chiefs annually spread their views regarding his "habits, customs, virtues, vices, and future." Committees sat and wrangled over his fate. Sometimes they reported plans for dealing with him—which never became law, however. Secretary Hitchcock declared in 1904 that if the aged clerks were removed from his department, he would be able to do the work with a force 25 per cent. smaller. The House Appropriations Committee last year devised a plan for eliminating the septuagenarian clerk entirely from the public service after June 30, 1913. The clerks' own spokesmen are prompt to suggest a civil pension as a cure for all existing ills. For all that, the general problem of superannuation remains unsolved.

The report of a special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League, copies of which have recently been sent to members of Congress, comes nearer to a plain basis of facts than most of the discussion that has gone before. The situation looks grave enough in the abstract. Last year it was stated that in the District of Columbia alone there were 1,687 clerks of sixty-five and over, receiving average salaries of $1,235, and 586 clerks of seventy and over, receiving average salaries of $1,243. "We must prevent," said Congressman Littauer last year, "the development of the civil service into a civil pension list." But the committee, headed by Horace E. Deming, shows that relatively the situation appears much less grave. In its summary of results the following propositions are clearly stated:

> The retention of employees in the civil service of the United States is no longer than in the service of the great railroads.
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> Only 1.2 per cent. of the employees in the executive civil service throughout the country are over seventy years of age.
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> The number of these is not increasing.
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> The tendency of the civil service law and rules is to decrease the number of old employees.
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> The separations are enough to change the whole service on an average once in 12.5 years. By far the greater part of the resignations are among the competitive appointees seeking better places outside.
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> Only 5.1 per cent. of employees now in the service who are over sixty-five years of age entered through competition by examination.
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> The Government's loss . . . expressed in salary, equals only $1,200,000 a year.

These facts do more than show that the situation is not so alarming as had been supposed. They also demonstrate that civil service reform is not responsible for the "dead wood" in the departments. Of the employees of sixty-five and over, no less than 94.9 per cent. entered the service without competitive examination. This is natural enough when one considers the fact that the Civil Service law dates back only to President Arthur, and that a man who, at thirty, took the first examinations for appointment held by the Civil Service Commission, would not yet be sixty. Spoilsmen and place-hunters have been only too glad of late years to hold the "civil service" responsible for decrepitude in office. "We had a simple way of regenerating the service," they said. "The men we put in office were not the worst in the world. They had demonstrated energy and initiative in the political field. And there was no chance of their going stale because we overhauled the whole lot every time another party or faction came in. Now you reformers have locked the door leading out of the civil service, and patrol the

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door leading in. It is your fault if we have a job-lot of incompetents inside, and it is up to you to find a way out of the difficulty." The Democratic Convention of 1896, which put itself on record as in favor of civil service reform, but opposed to life tenure in office, expressed the doubts which were felt by many casual observers.

We must grant, of course, that in a service completely covered by the rules, all the superannuated clerks would ultimately come from the competitive class. For these men the Civil Service League believes that something must be done in the near future. A civil pension it rejects. This city's experience with its police pensions would alone be sufficient to make us dread the experiment on a national scale. If the men too old to work must be looked after by a Government which has hitherto permitted the impression that employment is permanent, and saving almost unnecessary, then the best plan is the Australian requirement that every successful candidate for a place must take out a deferred annuity policy in some reputable company. But the simple plan of paying clerks what they are worth would logically be enough to regenerate the service. The aged clerks, says the committee, do work worth $1,200,000 less than that of younger men paid the same salaries. Very well, cut down the aggregate salaries by that amount. It will be an incentive for the younger men to save, and at the same time will remove the old from the status of mere pensioners, whom their superiors are too soft-hearted to discharge. In the execution of such a policy there are obvious difficulties, but its suggestion may be a step toward supplying the needed corollary to the achieved reforms in the selective machinery of the civil service.

THE DISAPPEARING TRAMP.

"Dusty Rhodes and Weary Willie are no more, except as they exist in the comic supplement," declares the superintendent of a Louisville Rescue Mission. "There are tramps and bums today, but they are not of the same type that roamed the country five years ago." Five years is a short time in which to accomplish even a minor social revolution. Had the gentleman harked back some eight years further to the days when "armies" of the unemployed were on the march, he would have been able to point a more striking contrast. But his observation fits in with that of other qualified persons who assert that recent years have witnessed rather an extraordinary shifting and overturning in what is often called the "under-world." The Louisville authority says:

> The tramp or wanderer of to-day, as a general thing, comes from a good family, and at one time probably held both a good business and social position. Ninety per cent. of the men that come into Hope Rescue Mission, as boys attended Sunday-school. In fact, there are no tramps today. Instead, there is a great army of men and boys who are drifting from one city to another. But the tramp that used to camp along the roadside is practically a thing of the past.
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> On the other side, the police officials of every city have been talking of the rise of the "yegg," or criminal tramp. The bank-robber and burglar was at one time a highly skilled craftsman, doing his work with a finish that only too often identified the artisan. He lived, so to speak, in a style befitting his station, and for that reason the police were more likely to know him and be able to find him. "But what can you do," they now ask pathetically, "when the bank robber comes into town ragged and on foot, with no tools but a cake of soap and a vial of nitro-glycerine, does his job, and steals a ride on a freight train to get away? Nobody knew him before or after; he has no recognizable peculiarities. Outwardly he is only a common tramp."
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> The droll tomato-can tramp of the comic papers was once a reality, or at least as much a reality as any of the other conventional figures of our national humor. Is it competition that has killed him? Pressed relentlessly by the outright criminal and the fallen scion of good family, has he gone the way of the small dealer and the circuit rider? Or has he simply discarded a few of his odder traits and dropped to plain raggedness? Or is the "yegg," perhaps, only the old tramp himself imbued with a new and criminal ambition? All these are possibilities, but the qualities that made men tramps are older and more enduring than the pyramids. The tramp wandered about the country, not simply because he was possessed of an inherited *Wanderlust*, like the gypsy; nor because he plied a trade that necessitated moving about, like the tinker or peddler; nor because, like the itinerant printer of other days, he was intellectually curious, and wanted to see the world and earn a living by the way. His grievance against the world of cities and shops was general, not particular. His hand was against no man's, but, if any man's hen-roost happened to lie across his path, he would not actually push the chickens away. He was as free from malevolence as he was from steadfastness. It is known that a beggar can greatly increase his receipts by employing a printed appeal instead of an oral whine. Yet only the very élite of their profession have the enterprise to use such means, and those who do, copy the three or four metrical and other pleas already in use rather than compose new ones of their own. The same inertia was characteristic of the tramp's threats and revenges. With matches in his pocket, he might exert himself enough to burn a haystack or a barn when the farmer's wife refused him a "hand-out." But elaborate schemes of either revenge or plunder were beyond him. He might go on for weeks without a single actual infraction of the law, aside from his habitual lack of visible means of support. He was, in short, the product of ineradicable traits, complete aimlessness and laziness.
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> One wonders whether the old freemasonry of the road is to be ended with the passing generation of tramps. Because nobody in particular was looking very hard for "Weary Willie," he developed the habit of indicating his movements through the country by signs and symbols carved on the railroad water-tanks and such places. His sense of fellowship led to the marking of hospitable and inhospitable houses, sources of plunder, lodging places, and the like. The new classes of tramps are much less apt to keep up this kind of lore. The criminal does not want to tell the interested public where he is going; the carpenter, clerk, or insurance agent who has seen better days does not know how. A noble art would thus stand in danger of being lost but for one fact. That is the improbability that the tramp of "type," as the biologists say, will stay suppressed. More aggressive competitors may temporarily crowd him out of his living or drive him to more active methods. But let the pressure be momentarily taken off, and he is certain to reassume his old place.

HONORING A PROFESSOR.

Prof. Ernst von Bergmann, the great German surgeon, celebrated his seventieth birthday on December 16. As the occasion was the signal for a striking demonstration of public regard, it is worth while to consider Prof. Von Bergmann's career and the honors which have just been paid him. Beginning in 1864 as instructor in surgery at the University of Dorpat, he served as a military surgeon in the wars between Prussia and Austria, Germany and France, and Russia and Turkey. He was called in 1878 to the University of Würzburg, and was requisitioned in 1882 by the University of Berlin. There he was one of the most distinguished teachers; and scholars from all countries came to sit at his feet. In surgery, there are two fields in which Von Bergmann has distinguished himself. Lister's antiseptic methods in operations he supplemented by aseptic bandaging. His teaching that a fresh gunshot wound is aseptic and is best treated by a simple bandage and by trust in nature, has saved the lives of many thousands of soldiers who would have died from the infection that results from probing. Von Bergmann's surgical treatment of diseases of the brain is his second great achievement, thanks to

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which parts of the brain are now accessible to the knife in a manner not dreamed of only twenty years ago. In fine, he has contributed more to the development of surgery than any other German.

This is in outline the record which provoked tributes from the leading German newspapers. A further indication of the pride which Germany takes in her savants is the fact that no less than forty delegations from all parts of the Empire called to congratulate Von Bergmann and the nation upon his attainment of the Scriptural three score and ten. From ten o'clock until three they filed past, bringing gifts of every kind. The University of Munich, the Society for First Aid to the Injured, the Red Cross, the Central Committee for the Education of Physicians, the German Samaritan Society—these were but a few of the organizations whose officials presented themselves.

Official recognition of the anniversary was also not lacking. Emperor and Empress telegraphed congratulations. The War Minister and the Minister of Education were represented by high Government officials, the one in recognition of Von Bergmann's service in war-time and the other of the relation of the Government to the University of Berlin. On the literary side, no less than four important scientific works were published by way of commemoration. The eighty-first volume of the monumental "Archives of Surgery" and Prof. Franz König's "Tuberculosis of the Human Joints and Skull" were specially dedicated to Von Bergmann. Dr. Walter von Oettingen's "Studies" in military sanitation during the Russo-Japanese war appeared with an enthusiastic dedication to the author's former instructor, noting the importance of his discoveries in the field of military hygiene. The other side of Von Bergmann's activity was recognized in a volume, dealing with the social value of the saving of human life. Next, the septuagenarian submitted to the tortures and pleasures of a great banquet, at which over 500 distinguished persons were present on the invitation of the Berlin Medical Society. Last, but not least, Professor Von Bergmann's wife and daughters were present on this occasion and worthily toasted in recognition of what the *Ewig Weibliche* has done for him.

We have dwelt on the details of this remarkable event, surpassed only by the tributes to Virchow during his lifetime, because the celebration shows clearly how high the university professor still stands in the life of the German people. The Empire has developed into a great industrial country, flooding the world with the product of its factories. Thus its citizens have become known as the "Yankees of Europe." But the respect for the man of learning has in no way suffered; if anything, it has increased. To the average graduate of a university the possibility of becoming a distinguished professor still seems the fulfilment of the loftiest ambition. Far from being regarded as a cloistered life, devoted only to musty books and abstract theories, the career is recognized as one which brings not only the highest social standing, but also necessitates close touch with everything affecting the state. Virchow, for instance, besides being a great teacher and scientist, was a city councillor, a Liberal of the Liberals, with the keenest interest in all political matters. Nor was he ever rebuffed or told, as a mere "closet philosopher," to return to his tomes. His words on all questions affecting national affairs were listened to with respect; his influence was of the widest.

The same has been true of Von Bergmann. "He is devoted to his profession of university teaching, and takes pride in being a widely sought surgeon; but he is not wholly absorbed by it," writes one of his eulogists. He has not only had time for art and music and drama, but has been one of the "foremost citizens of Berlin the city," "one of the leaders of those who work for the public weal." In national matters, too, his word has "had the respect of all those highest in authority." Thus there has been a remarkable relationship between the professor and the state. The latter has known how to honor a scientist, and the scientist, recognizing his responsibility, has freely given himself to the advancement not merely of his countrymen, but of all mankind as well.

In all this there is much to make Americans reflect. True, in not a few instances the achievements of our men of letters or science have been recognized before death. President Eliot, for instance, must know what people think of his priceless services to the republic. But in most cases, the tributes have been local in character or confined solely to that particular branch of learning in which the scholar is conspicuous. If in this day of materialism, of worship of our captains of industry, there are those who would exalt our intellectual leaders, the honors to the German surgeon suggest one way in which the achievements of the hero of the laboratory may be acclaimed.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, held in this city last week, in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has directed public attention again to the progress of psychological research. There was an exhibition of the newer methods employed and results achieved in the various laboratories throughout the country.

Experimental psychology is a term not very well-defined. By some it is supposed to mean physiological psychology. But that is concerned chiefly with determining the correspondence between psychical processes and functions of the brain, and its method is primarily objective. Experimental psychology gets its data originally from the self-conscious subject, and seeks to correct the irregularities and errors of individual observation by objective tests of various kinds. It is not satisfied with the experience of a single observer, but puts its questions to the "group," and so is largely statistical. It eliminates "the personal equation" by testing these data through the use of accurate instruments. Its field of research is much wider now than formerly; for it takes into consideration varieties of age, sex, and race; compares the psychical processes of man with those of the lower animals; and deals with problems concerning language, æsthetics, and even religion.

Some of these phenomena were considered incidentally by Weber and Fechner in the first half of the last century; but experimental psychology had no independent standing as a science until 1878, when Wundt founded his famous laboratory at Leipsic, where so many European and American "experimentalists" have been trained. His example was speedily followed by Müller at Göttingen, by Martius at Bonn, and ten years later by Ebbinghaus at Berlin. Within fifteen years there were laboratories of experimental psychology in several European countries, and no less than sixteen in America. Though Münsterberg came to Harvard from Germany, the chairs of experimental psychology in this country are mainly occupied by Americans, who, as might have been expected, have shown proficiency in a science which calls for extraordinary mechanical ingenuity and dexterity. A considerable percentage of the members of the Psychological Association are devoting their energies to experimental work.

It is particularly during the last ten years that the scope of experimental inquiry has been enlarged. At first the principal matters considered had reference to sensations. There were discussions of the differential perception of colors in the spectrum, geometrical illusions, the influence of rhythm on the pulse and circulation, and similar subjects. Later investigations have been concerned with such widely different matters as the influence of tea and of hashish on psychical processes, the psychology of the telegraph operator, respiration in relation to attention, and the development of voluntary motion in the child. At the meeting of the Association in 1905 there were occasional digressions into animal psychology. One paper dealt with the variations in the

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nests of a spider and the measurement of the variability of instinct, another on the psychology of the ant-queen, and one adventurous member discussed the sense and intelligence of the Japanese dancing mouse. This year also a number of papers were read on similar topics.

It is no disparagement of the ingenuity and industry of the experimentalists to say that the value of the results thus far achieved by them has not been proportionate to the labor expended. It has, we grant, been an undoubted advantage to have psychology taken out of the department of *belles-lettres*. The science is no longer obscured and hampered by an overweight of metaphysical speculation. Indeed, about ten years ago there was a great revival of interest in psychology in its larger sense, and a series of treatises appeared in Germany, France, England, and America such as had never been equalled in the whole history of philosophy. Then, too, many of the discoveries of the experimental psychologist have been found of immediate practical utility in the arts and in pedagogy. It may be said that all the facts collected and reported will one day be parts of a wide philosophical generalization.

But although it is probably too soon to estimate the value of what the specialists are doing, much of their time is spent over that which seems very trivial. Physiological psychology is as yet in its infancy; and among psychologists there are very few at work on the anatomy, histology, and physiology of the brain. Here is a field in which there lies far more undiscovered treasure than in the heaps of statistics regarding, for example, "mental faculty" and "sensation-measurements" in school children and university students.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

NEW HAVEN, December 29.

One of the largest and, from the point of view of general interest, most enjoyable meetings of the Modern Language Association was held this week at Yale University. The character of the papers was even farther removed from the dry-as-dust productions on specialized philological subjects than were those of last year. Of the twenty-three papers, ten were in the field of English literature, and that mainly modern; and six might be roughly grouped under the head of the technique and criticism of literature in general. The foreign literatures were rather meagrely represented, German having four papers and the others only incidental reference. Linguistics could claim only two papers, and but one of these was of purely specialized interest; the other was an interesting discussion of the familiar Southernism "You all" by Prof. C. Alphonso Smith of the University of North Carolina. Professor Smith showed that the expression was applied only to a plural subject, that it is not equivalent to "all of you," but to "you persons," "you and your folks," etc. The accent is always on "you," thus distinguishing it from the universal idiom "you all" with the accent on the "all." Of the colleges and universities represented, Yale headed the list with four papers, and Princeton through her preceptors followed with three. Harvard, in contrast to her large representation last year, presented only one paper, and Johns Hopkins none. The South was represented with three papers. Canada presented one paper, as last year, from McGill.

The Association was welcomed by President A. T. Hadley in an address in which he declared that, owing to the decline of the ancient languages, especially Greek, in the secondary schools and the colleges, the modern languages should be so taught that they should have the cultural value in the training of the student that the older languages had. In the evening Prof. H. A. Todd of Columbia, president of the Association, delivered his address on the function of the doctor's degree in the study of modern languages in America. In his view the training for the degree should develop breadth of view, soundness of method, and constructive power. At least one year, preferably the second, should be given to study abroad. The thesis should be an object lesson in scholarship, even to the humble but necessary details of proof-reading. It should be printed as part of the requirement of the degree, and should combine the solidity of the German with the lucidity and charm of the French dissertation.

A paper of somewhat surprising interest was read by Prof. Kenneth McKenzie of Yale on the forbidding topic, "Means and End in Making a Concordance." The subject was presented with such clearness and cogency that the Association was prepared to fall in with Prof. A. S. Cook's resolution that a Concordance Society be established and a constitution be adopted. A special meeting of those interested was held and the Society was organized. The object of the Society is to furnish subventions which will induce publishers to undertake the publication of such concordances of modern authors as are most needed. An endeavor will be made to bring the Society up to a membership of one hundred, and, by charging a fee of $5, to make possible the publication of concordances as soon as they are ready to print. Already Professor McKenzie is busy on a concordance of the *Rime* of Petrarch, and Profs. Lane Cooper and C. S. Northrup of Cornell are at work on one of Wordsworth. Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia read a paper on the five-act scheme of the drama, protesting against the odor of sanctity in which it has been revered and urging the logical superiority of the three-act scheme.

At the close of the Friday morning session Dr. C. P. G. Scott opened a discussion on spelling as approved by the Simplified Spelling Board, and Prof. Calvin Thomas presented the following resolutions for adoption by the Association:

I. That the Modern Language Association hereby approves the plan of campaign adopted by the Simplified Spelling Board in its effort to promote the gradual simplification and rationalization of English orthography, namely, to recommend to the public from time to time and in the case of selected words and groups of words,

(1.) The dropping of useless, silent letters, as the *ue* in *catalogue*, the *ugh* in *though*.

(2.) The bringing of meaningless anomalies into line with the prevailing analogies of the language, as *metre* into line with *diameter*, *thermometer*, etc., and *centre* and *theatre* into line with the great multitude of words like *letter*, *river*, *father*.

(3.) The reduction of unphonetic combinations of letters to simpler terms as the *ed* in *dropped* to *t*, the *æ* in *mediæval* to *e*, the *ph* in *phantom* to *f*.

II. That the members of the Association be requested, while reserving the right to reject any proposed simplification that they do not approve, to manifest their interest in the cause by using and encouraging the use, so far as they can, of such simplified forms as they *do* approve.

III. That the forms recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board in its published list of 300 words be used hereafter in the publications of the Association. The author of a monograph shall, however, always be consulted beforehand, and shall always have the right to direct that his work be printed in the spelling which he prefers.

The presenting of the resolutions came as a surprise to most of those present, and was followed by a rather warm discussion, and by such an interplay of motion and amendment that certain members failed to understand the question, and voted in favor of the third clause when they would otherwise have voted against it. The vote of 56 to 31, though not representing the exact sentiment of the Association, has established for the ensuing year the simplified spelling as official.

On Saturday morning Prof. J. B. Henneman of the University of the South gave a good illustration, in a paper on ballads heard and collected in eastern North Carolina, how original and valuable work towards preserving ballads which are becoming extinct may be done by undergraduates. One of Professor Henneman's students took down from the lips of an illiterate old woman ten ballads, which had been transmitted by oral tradition from her English ancestors. These ballads have suffered in transmission, the metrical form has in places given way to prose, and the tone has, on the whole, been vulgarized, as by the presence of oaths not found in the corresponding ballads in Child's collection, but they still possess a rude vigor. There is evidently much ballad material still to be discovered in the South, especially in the two Carolinas, Alabama, and Louisiana. Prof. J. W. Cunliffe of McGill gave a brief but convincing summary of a paper on the masque, in which he disputed Brobanck's thesis that the English masque goes to France, and not to Italy, for its origin.

In this necessarily limited correspondence it is impossible to do justice to the papers read. Many of those of which no mention has been made held the attention of good-sized audiences. The president for the ensuing year is Prof. F. N. Scott of the University of Michigan, and as next year a joint meeting is to be held with the Central Division, the place will be some town in the middle West.

CHICAGO, December 29.

The Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America held its twelfth annual meeting at Chicago, December 27 to 29; the members were the guests of the University of Chicago. In the absence in Europe of the chairman, Prof. E. P. Baillot, Prof. G. E. Karsten

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presided. At the formal opening of the sessions on Thursday evening, Prof. Nathaniel Butler, Dean of the College of Education of the University of Chicago, welcomed the association. Following Professor Butler, the French consul to Chicago, M. Merou, and the German consul, Dr. Wever, each spoke briefly of the close relationship existing between English and modern European languages and literatures. Unfortunately Professor Baillot's address, "The Pessimism of Our Days," did not arrive from Europe in time to be read.

The departmental sessions, a comparatively new feature of the annual meetings, were a marked improvement upon those of former years. This improvement was due in part to the fact that more time was devoted to them than formerly, an entire afternoon being set apart for the discussion of subjects connected with the teaching of modern languages. Then, too, the topics were more carefully chosen, while the discussion itself received definite direction from speakers selected in advance to open it.

At the business session the Central Division, after considerable argument, voted to print the proceedings in accordance with the rules of the Simplified Spelling Board. The report of the committee appointed a year ago to consider some method by which duplication of dissertation subjects might be avoided was considered and referred to the executive council of the Association. Professor Karsten of the University of Illinois was elected chairman for the ensuing year; Prof. C. B. Wilson of the State University of Iowa, secretary.

The social element which in these annual gatherings has come to occupy so large a place, received its usual emphasis.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, December 29.

Five national learned societies—the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, and the Bibliographical Society of America—held their annual meetings this year at Providence, December 26-29. In addition, the New England History Teachers' Association held a semi-annual meeting at the same place in conjunction with the American Historical Association. For societies which, like these, deal with the same general field, a common meeting place and occasional joint sessions are to be commended; for while the combined programme offers an almost bewildering variety of topics, the opportunity to share in the offerings of more than one society is a great advantage. The attendance at Providence exceeded that at any previous joint meeting, the proportion of younger scholars being especially gratifying; the provision of rooms and of other facilities was ample, and the audiences at the public sessions large.

To compare, save in the most general way, the programmes of the several associations would be a difficult and not very satisfactory task. The Political Science, Economic, and Sociological associations have, from the nature of their subjects, a distinct advantage, so far as the public is concerned, over the historical group, in that the matters which they discuss have, or may easily be made to have, a practical bearing on current events and contemporary situations. Men and women at large are certain to be more interested in such topics as protection and Trusts, the regulation of railway rates, and the government of dependencies, than in any purely historical subject. It was interesting to notice, however, that the historical programme, though presenting on first inspection few topics of marked significance, called out a good attendance of members, and evoked as general and spirited discussion as took place elsewhere. Of discussion of any sort, however, there was comparatively little: the programmes were crowded, and would have been more crowded still had all the papers announced been presented. Even the round-table conferences of the Economic Association were slimly attended.

One point at which the different associations may be compared is afforded by the addresses of the presidents. Not even the American Historical Association, the oldest and largest of the societies, has yet succeeded in giving to its presidential address the character and weight which attach to the addresses of the presidents of the British Association or the American Bar Association; and the address this year of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin did not rise above the general level. It was a well written, but dry and rather superficial, discussion of the importance of the religious element in history. Prof. J. W. Jenks, for the Economic Association, touched a more popular vein in treating the modern standard of business honor; but beyond pointing out the special need of honorable dealing on the part of corporations, and the desirability of harmonizing public and private moral standards as closely as possible, the address did not plough deeply. The presidential address of Dr. Albert Shaw, on the other hand, was an extremely well-put statement of the problems which now await the political scientist, and of the bearing of the study of political science upon current political and governmental activities; while that of Dr. Lester F. Ward was an equally thoughtful and concise statement of the development of sociology as a science, and of its claim to a place at the head of the scientific hierarchy.

Both papers and discussions showed, as a rule, independent thought and investigation, and a willingness to question accepted theories that could not be easily sustained by facts. Prof. Edward A. Ross of Wisconsin, in a discussion of "Western Civilization and the Birth Rate," entered his frank dissent from the whole doctrine of the general desirability of large families, and urged that, while there were undoubted perils in the present movement for restriction, the movement itself seemed to be a salutary one, and the evils in its train either minor, or transient, or self-limiting, or curable. A discussion of child labor in the United States was notable for the severe condemnation, by Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay of Pennsylvania, of the recent action of the National Civic Federation in attempting to minimize and discredit the Federal statistics of child labor; action which, he declared, "was palpably intended as an apology for employers who have resisted legislation to protect childhood, violated existing agreements, evaded existing legislation, and shown a lack of concern for the children of the nation."

Dr. George L. Beer of Columbia, whose studies of the commercial relations between the American colonies and England have made him the foremost authority on that subject in this country, contributed a valuable paper on the new colonial policy of Great Britain from 1760 to 1765. Miss Susan M. Kingsbury of Simmons College, whose admirable edition of the "Records of the Virginia Company of London" has just appeared, offered an instructive comparison between the Virginia Company and other trading companies of the time; while Prof. C. H. Van Tyne of Michigan, in an historical discussion of sovereignty in the American Revolution, dealt another blow at the misinterpretation and distortion of unquestioned historical facts, which courts and lawyers have long been guilty of, though unwittingly, in their efforts to enforce the national view of the Federal Constitution.

The Political Science Association devoted two sessions to a discussion of various phases of the government of dependencies, the most interesting of the papers being, perhaps, that of Alleyne Ireland on "The Need of a Scientific Study of Colonial Problems." Of the other papers of this association, special mention should be made of one by Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick on the new charter of Newport, R. I., and another by Prof. J. Q. Dealey of Brown, on recent Constitution-making in the United States.

The American Historical Association emphasized its concern for the proper teaching of history in schools and colleges by a joint session with the New England History Teachers' Association, and by a conference on history in the college curriculum. The joint session was devoted to a discussion of the report of the committee of eight on history in elementary schools. As the report is not yet complete, its provisions need not be entered upon here, further than to say that the committee has in hand the preparation of a complete and detailed course of study in history for elementary grades. The deliberations of the conference were less fruitful, the discussion of the assigned topic, "The Sequence of College Courses in History," bringing out wide diversity of practice and opinion. A conference on the special problems of State and local historical societies, particularly with reference to the condition and treatment of archives and the marking of historic sites, showed that encouraging progress was being made along both of these lines. The work of the Public Archives Commission, and of State and local commissions and commissioners, is beginning to bear fruit.

The two sessions of the Bibliographical Society were held in the beautiful building of the John Carter Brown Library, and were largely given to papers and discussions of direct historical bearing. Thus, at the first session, George P. Winship reported on the efforts which are being made to locate all copies of early Americana; Clarence S. Bingham of the Rhode Island Historical Society, on the need of a bibliography of American colonial newspapers; and T. L. Cole of Washington on the plans for a union catalogue of American colonial laws. The chief obstacle, apparently, to the speedy carrying out of all three of these large undertakings is the lack of adequate pecuniary resources. The second

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session was given to a consideration of plans for an international catalogue of the current literature of the social sciences, participated in by representatives of the various associations interested. The comparatively small number of members in attendance was itself an advantage, in that it gave to each session the character of an informal conference. Not to be outdone by its sister associations, a committee of the society recommended the establishment of a periodical as a medium of communication between members.

The presidential address before the Sociological Society has been already referred to. The only other paper comparable to it in weight was that of Prof. A. W. Small of Chicago, on "Points of Concurrence among Sociologists." Some twenty-one such points were enumerated. The discussion of this paper, more than of any other, brought out the prime difficulty which confronts sociologists at the present time, namely, the lack of agreement as to what, precisely, sociology is. Professor Ward, for example, puts it at the apex of a scientific pyramid, with practically the whole sum total of human knowledge as its proper view. Professor Dealey would have us believe that it transcends all other subjects in importance, since it concerns both the individual and society in general; by inference, therefore, every one should study it. Professor Small pointed out that the primary task of sociology was to discover and formulate laws of those processes in society which differ in degree or kind from processes found in earlier orders in the scale of evolution; while Prof. J. E. Hagerty of Ohio State University thought that wider observation and less introspection was the crying need. The lesson which the discussion apparently enforced was the necessity of more accurate definition, particularly in the direction of method.

Most of the commissions and committees of the Historical Association reported commendable progress from year to year in their assigned fields. The Public Archives Commission begins to see the end of its large task of describing the character and condition of State archives, while the transcription of documents in the Public Record Office and other depositories, done under the direction of the commission for the Library of Congress, goes on apace. The Justin Winsor prize was awarded to Miss Anna H. Abel of the Women's College of Baltimore, for an essay entitled "History of the Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi." It was voted to award this prize biennially hereafter, in alternation with the Herbert B. Adams prize.

The newly elected presidents of the several associations are: Historical, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution; economic, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell; political science, Frederic N. Judson of St. Louis; sociological, Dr. Lester F. Ward of Brown. A graceful act of the Historical Association was the election of James Bryce as an honorary member. The associations meet next year at Madison, Wis.

Correspondence.

AN EARLY SPELLING REFORM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The present active discussion that is going on among us with regard to the spelling of English, and also at the same time in France about changes in the orthography of their language, may render the following citation from Howell's Letters—not our fellow countryman W. D. *Howells* but James *Howell*, the well known English letter-writer of the seventeenth century—of interest to some of your readers. It is an "Advertisement" to the first edition (1645).

Among other Reasons which make the English Language of so small Extent, and put Strangers out of Conceit to learn it, one is, That we do not pronounce as we write: which proceeds from divers superfluous Letters that occur in many of our Words, which adds to the Difficulty of the Language. Therefore the Author hath taken Pains to retrench such redundant unnecessary Letters in this Work (though the Printer hath not been so careful as he should have been) as among multitudes of other Words may appear in these few, *done, some, come:* Which though we to whom the Speech is connatural, pronounce as Monosyllables, yet when Strangers come to read them, they are apt to make them Dyssyllables, as *do-ne, so-me, co-me:* therefore such an *e* is superfluous.

Moreover, those Words that have the *Latin* for their Original, the Author prefers that Orthography rather than the *French*, whereby divers Letters are spared, as *Physic, Logic, Afric,* not *Physique, Logique, Afrique: Favor, Honor, Labor,* not *Favour, Honour, Labour,* and very many more; as also he omits the *Dutch k* in most Words; Here you shall read *Peeple,* not *Peo-ple, Treasure,* not *Treasure, Toung,* not *Tongue,* &c. *Parlement,* not *Parliament, Busines, Witnes, Sicknes,* not *Business, Witness, Sickness; Star, War, Far,* not *Starre, Warre, Farre,* and Multitudes of such Words, wherein the two last Letters may well be spared. Here you shall also read *Pity, Piety, Witty,* not *Piti-e, Picti-e, Witti-e,* as Strangers at first sight pronounce them, and abundance of such like Words.

The new Academy of Wits, called *l'Academie de beaux Esprits,* which the late Cardinal *Richlieu* [sic] founded in *Paris,* is now in hand to reform the *French* Language in this Particular, and to weed it of all superfluous Letters, which makes the *Tongue* [sic] differ so much from the *Pen,* that they have exposed themselves to this contumelious Proverb, *The Frenchman doth neither pronounce as he Writes, nor speak as he Thinks, nor sing as he Pricks.*

Aristotle hath a topic Axiom, that *Frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora;* When fewer may serve the Turn, more is in vain. And as this Rule holds in all things else, so it may be very well observed in Orthography.

It is worth noting how many of the changes advocated by Howell have been made, without Literature receiving any violent shock. That he does not with the word *Tongue* follow his own precepts, is a droll oversight. Grace Norton.

Cambridge, Mass., December 26.

THE PARENTAGE OF PRESIDENT DUNSTER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It will interest American genealogists to know that the date of the baptism of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, has been ascertained by William Hewitson of Bury, Lancashire, who contributes an article on the subject to the December number of *The Clavian,* the magazine of the Bury Grammar School. Mr. Hewitson identifies him with the Henry, son of Henry Dunster, who was baptized at Bury, November 26, 1609. It is certainly curious that the baptism has escaped notice, as it appears to have done, in the country where Dunster did his work and is best remembered, the more so as it was known from Dunster's own telling that he was a Lancashire man, and that a letter (dated 1640), printed by Dr. Chaplin, in his "Life of Henry Dunster," gives the residence and name of Dunster's father, and the names of several brothers and one sister. These facts being known there should have been no difficulty in finding further genealogical particulars of the family. Unfortunately, those interested in Dunster relied on extracts made from the Parish Register of Bury by the person who was parish clerk in 1854. These were presumably intended to be complete, but they were only a selection, and were not accurately copied. At a later date another inquiry was made of a later parish clerk, and again an incomplete and inaccurate copy of the Dunster entries was supplied. Neither list contained the president's baptism. The complete register, as published by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, contains all the family of Henry Dunster as we know it from the letter of 1640.

The case may be taken as a warning not to trust to parish clerks, who are rarely competent to read a seventeenth-century parish register. Nor are parish clergymen much better. The numerous parish register societies now existing in England deserve more support from America than they have so far received. One of the most successful of these is the Lancashire Parish Register Society, which shows an excellent return for the guinea subscription. The Hon. Secretary is Henry Brierley of Thornhill, Wigan, who would be glad to receive the names of new subscribers. The more subscribers there are to these societies the more registers can be printed, and the less will Americans and others at a distance need to rely on the tender mercies of illiterate parish clerks.

The will of the father of President Dunster is not referred to by Mr. Hewitson, but it is preserved in the Chester Probate Register, where I saw it the other day. He describes himself as a yeoman. There is nothing of special interest in it, but it gives the name of a daughter Alice, who is not named in the letter of 1640, and shows that the wife, who was living in 1640, had died, and that the widower had remarried. The date of the will is October 6, 1645, and it was proved by the two daughters (Elizabeth and Alice) December 14, 1646. The parish register records the burial on September 16, 1646, of Henry Dunster of Baleholt. Ernest Axon.

Hatherlow, near Stockport, England, December 22.

Notes.

The Clarendon Press will soon have ready for publication "The Shirburn Ballads," taken from a manuscript volume owned by Lord Macclesfield, of Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire. Andrew Clark, the editor, says of the volume that it "has preserved a

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number of pieces, of no slight value, which certainly are not found in the great collections; and which, possibly, are found nowhere else. Further, it bridges over the gap between early ballads and post-Restoration ballads, and shows that many of the ordinary issues of the black-letter press of Charles II.'s and James II.'s reigns had been in common circulation under Elizabeth and James I. . . . It is, above all, a singularly representative collection, embracing ballads of almost every type in circulation, and so presenting us with just the library which was found in most English households in Shakespeare's time."

Two products of the Cabinet may be mentioned here together. One, Secretary Taft's "Four Aspects of Civic Duty" (Scribner's), contains the Yale lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship." The other is the regular Government edition of the "Speeches Incident to the Visit of Secretary Root to South America."

Edith Wharton's new novel, "The Fruit of the Tree," begins with the January issue of *Scribner's Magazine*. The "Military Memoirs" of Gen. E. P. Alexander of the Confederate army also begin, with an account of the Battle of Bull Run. Two of the buried cities of Ceylon, Polonnarua and Dambulla, are described by Rosalie Slaughter Morton.

Under the title, "Books, Culture, and Character" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), J. N. Larned, late librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, has collected a few addresses on such subjects as "The Test of Quality in Books," "Hints as to Reading," "Public Libraries and Public Education," and the like. The addresses are incidental, as it were, to his office. They are neither erudite nor "literary." But they are commendable for the plain common-sense and simple clear-sightedness with which they resolve some of the confusions and sophistries of the day. His test of literary quality, for instance, is as right-minded as it is unfashionable: "Does the book leave any kind of wholesome and fine feeling in the mind of one who reads it?" And equally pertinent is his plea for a return to a moral and humanistic teaching of history. Such views may seem commonplace; but it is well to have them recalled from time to time to the consciousness of a supersubtile generation.

If English is not well taught in our schools and colleges, it will not be for lack of information and advice on the subject. Many books and articles on the subject are being printed. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have recently issued "The Higher Study of English," by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale, and "Talks on the Teaching of Literature," by Prof. Arlo Bates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Cook's book is made up of four occasional papers and addresses: "The Province of English Philology," "The Teaching of English," "The Relation of Words to Literature," and "Aims in the Graduate Study of English." As he deals very little with technical details, but dwells rather on aims and ideals, his work appeals to the general reader as well as the teacher. Professor Bates's "Talks" are founded upon lectures delivered in 1905 before the Summer School of the University of Illinois. In eighteen chapters entitled "Some Difficulties," "Preliminary Work," "The Study of Prose," "The Study of the Novel," etc., he attempts a fairly comprehensive treatment of matters concerning which, as he says, "so many teachers are in doubt." He is a believer, we may note in passing, "in thorough courses in English grammar" for pupils of the lower grades. In the *Educational Review* for November and December, Prof. Charles Sears Baldwin of Yale discusses Freshman English. He begins with a statistical survey, showing exactly what courses are given in the colleges. The second paper is constructive. In it he lays down sound doctrine as to composition.

The larger opportunity of freshman English is not best realized by confining freshman themes to topics from literature. On the contrary, such restriction often hampers individual expression, and always hampers the natural service of rhetoric to all studies. . . . Because writing must be learned in part from great writers, or more vaguely because composition is "English," some schools have shut their pupils up to futile attempts upon the life of Burns or the character of Julius Cæsar. . . . That a pupil can write more readily on moths, carpentry, automobiles, on chivalry or socialism, is a bent not to be deplored nor checked. He will become no more literary for writing on Lady Macbeth.

In *School and Home Education* for December, Margaret H. J. Lampe offers an answer to the question, "What Poetry Do Children Like?" In the *Pedagogical Seminary* for December Mary Ella Coppersmith has "Suggestions on Teaching English" in the grammar school. She maintains the theory that "young children can be taught to write well."

The pleasantest word in Professor Saintsbury's second volume of the "Minor Poets of the Caroline Period" (Oxford University Press), is that the work is to be extended to a third volume. We have already observed that, in our opinion, Professor Saintsbury is most usefully engaged in editin these excellent reprints of what is probably the least known portion of English literature since the middle of the sixteenth century. We have here the works of Shakerley Marmion, Sir Francis Kynaston, John Hall, Sidney Godolphin, Philip Ayres, John Chalkhill, Patrick Carey, William Hammond, and William Bosworth—poets of the mid-seventeenth century for the most part, but extending back to 1600, and well onward in the period of Dryden—makers of heroic poems, whose influence may be seen in Keats and elsewhere, but which are little read at the present. In some cases, as Godolphin and Kynaston, the works have never been reprinted, and are practically inaccessible. They have considerable historical value and even sufficient intrinsic interest to warrant their reproduction in these handsome but not over-expensive volumes. Professor Saintsbury has not, it must be admitted, gained the reputation for that kind of accuracy which is of the first importance in this editorial work, and occasionally one is troubled by doubts. We agree with him in thinking the best service is done to literature by standardizing the spelling, but why then should such inconsistencies of printing as the following be found on a single page (11): "Spiced," two syllables; "nourished," three syllables; "looked," one syllable; "mourn'd," one syllable? Let us add that in general the system of marking syllables is more regular than this, and that errors of a really serious kind are apparently very rare. Indeed, much labor and expense have entered into the making of the book; the Syndics of the Press have even gone so far as to have photographic copies of rare books and MSS. prepared for the editor's use in correcting his text.

The Oxford Edition of "The Complete Poetical Works" of Goldsmith is just published by Henry Frowde. The fact that Austin Dobson supplies an Introduction and notes is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the editing. The volume, as Mr. Dobson explains, is a reprint, "extended and revised," of the "Selected Poems" of Goldsmith, issued by the Clarendon Press in 1887. The Introduction is a succinct and critical memoir, revised in accordance with the latest discoveries regarding Goldsmith's varied and troubled life. The notes, however, are the feature of chief value. No student of eighteenth-century literature and life can ignore them; for they are a perfect mine of information, curious and interesting, regarding Goldsmith and his contemporaries. The writings of Goldsmith are full of references and allusions to current events and persons in the public eye. Mr. Dobson, whose knowledge of the period is unrivalled in minuteness and accuracy, tracks even the most subtle allusion and supplies an illuminating commentary. It may almost be said that in these notes Goldsmith, his friends, and acquaintances live again. "Retaliation," with the "Postscript," is a poem of only 174 lines; but Mr. Dobson devotes twelve solidly printed pages to the elucidation. The bibliographical memoranda are also copious and extremely valuable. One matter which deserves special commendation is Appendix C, in which Mr. Dobson—anticipating the "New English Dictionary"—traces the use of the epithet "sentimental" from Sterne's first employment of it in a private letter of 1740 to its general acceptance in the latter part of the century.

In "Greek Morality in Relation to Institutions" (London: Blackie & Son), W. H. S. Jones essays an examination and discussion of the testimony of Greek writers to Greek morality. He treats the subject from four points of view, morality as it relates to religion, to society, to the family, and to the private individual, adducing, at the end of each chapter, a convenient collection of illustrative passages. The last sixteen pages of the book are of special interest to students of Attic tragedy, inasmuch as they contain analyses of all passages in these authors dealing with moral questions.

The Ingersoll Lectureship at Harvard furnishes an annual booklet on some phase of the subject of immortality. The lecturer for 1906 was the Rev. Dr. Charles Fletcher Dole, and his address bears the title "The Hope of Immortality: Our Reasons for it." (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.) Complaint has been heard in some quarters that certain of the appointees under the Ingersoll bequest have possessed altogether too mild a faith in the doctrine they were supposed to discuss. Dr. Dole is at least a believer in immortality. He de-

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clares that it has always been easy for him to see the obstacles in the way of faith, and that he has not been guilty of evasion of arguments on the other side; but when all has been said of the impossibility of demonstration of a future life and the inherent difficulty of the faith itself, he finds that his natural bias toward confidence in the rationality of the universe has held its ground, and maintained the immortal hope as one of its essential elements. The subject is treated as a religious conviction, as "part of the integrity of religion itself." Belief in the life to come is declared to be inseparable from theistic faith. Some of the considerations advanced to support the author's thesis are as old as Plato, and some will carry no great weight; but Dr. Dole has handled a hard subject in a thoughtful, sympathetic fashion; and the reasons for cherishing the immortal hope he has presented in a manner that gives no offence, but rather inspires the respect of earnest minds.

Clara Spalding Ellis has collected some two hundred testimonies to belief in personal immortality, which she publishes under the title "What's Next? Or Shall a Man Live Again?" (Richard G. Badger.) The deponents are from all walks of life except the ministry, the views of clergymen being excluded. Vigorous assertions of faith in a future life from trust magnates, officers of the army and navy, and prominent merchants appear on the same page with the confessions of authors, scientists, and musicians. Men of affairs would appear to have been somewhat more willing to declare their belief than educators and writers. Americans only were interrogated, and collations from living American authors on the subject of immortality occupy somewhat more space than the answers to the editor's letter of inquiry. Such a compilation has, of course, no evidential value, and it may be questioned whether the result is worth the pains. It is of no great importance what a magnified haberdasher, a popular actress, or the governor of a Western State, thinks of immortality, but now and then a testimony appeals to something deeper than curiosity, as this of the late President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago:

> I am going before my work is finished. I do not know where I am going, but I hope my work will go on. I expect to continue to work in the future state, for this is only a small part of the glorious whole.

The "Almanach de Gotha" for 1907 (its 144th year) comes to us as usual and takes its place among the books reserved for reference.

Guasti's paradox, that the age of the "Decameron" was profoundly ascetic, is the text of Charles Dejob's erudite work, "La Foi Religieuse en Italie au quatorzième siècle" (Paris: Fontemoing). Poetry and prose, edict and chronicle have been searched for testimony in regard to the religious feeling of the Trecento, and Professor Dejob's researches indicate that, while faith was then as yet undisturbed, it was soon to wither as a result of the growing decay of morals in public and private life.

A recent issue in the series of small books called "Les genres littéraires" (Paris: Paul Delaplane), Léon Levrault's "La Fable, Évolution du genre," presents an interesting example of the study of literary evolution which has lately been much in vogue in France. The author has already treated several other literary types in earlier volumes of this same series. The first chapter deals with the fable in general and its earlier examples up to the time of the Romulus collection. The rest of the book is devoted to the evolution of the fable in France alone. It is a clearly written, well-printed volume of 150 pages.

Some years ago the California Association of Teachers of German published an outline of a three-year course in German for the guidance of teachers in California high schools. In October, 1905, the Association, in view of the changed conditions of German instruction in the schools of the State and of the progress that had been made in point of method, decided to issue a new declaration of principles, more in keeping with present-day theory and practice. The committee intrusted with the formulation of these principles presented a preliminary report at the meeting of the Association held at Berkeley in December, 1905, which was discussed and adopted, and has recently been issued in pamphlet form. As we understand it, the report was in large measure prepared by the chairman of the committee, Prof. Hugo K. Schilling of the University of California. Because of its brevity and the modesty of its form, this little book may miss the recognition it deserves, and fail to accomplish what it otherwise might. The attention of teachers of German should therefore be particularly directed to it. The principles promulgated are those that have come out triumphant in the discussions and experiments of the past fifteen years in Germany and other European countries. But the members of the committee evidently thoroughly understand the conditions that prevail in American schools. Such a piece of pedagogical writing augurs well for the future of instruction in modern languages, not only in California, but in the country at large.

The University of Leipzig has inaugurated a noteworthy innovation in the shape of popular lectures for students of all the faculties on Biblical subjects, followed by replies to questions from the audience. The lectures have been delivered so far by the members of the theological faculty, among these being Dr. Albert Hauck, the Church historian, and Dr. Ludwig Ihmels, the head professor of systematic theology.

Miss Emily Penrose, recently appointed Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, is a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby. Her father, the late architect of St. Paul's, London, is commemorated in Athens, where he long ruled the British School of Archæology, by the Penrose Library. Miss Penrose vacates the Principalship of the Royal Holloway College, which she has held since 1898. Till that year she had been Principal of Bedford College in London. This last-named position she was called to fill almost immediately after her graduation in 1892 from Somerville College. She was the first of her sex to win a first class in *Literæ Humaniores*, and her doing so created some momentary confusion in the ranks of those who had been maintaining that distinction in that school was not for womankind.

A book of value to libraries has just been issued by the Library of Congress—an index to portraits (about 120,000) contained in printed books and periodicals. The work was compiled with the coöperation of many libraries for the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, and edited by William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University, and Nina E. Browne. The collection of material was begun in 1897. A list of the works indexed includes about 1,181 titles, or some 6,216 volumes. The indexing of current periodicals is in most cases brought down through 1904, but not further.

A committee of the Library Association of England reports that this year the entries for library examinations exceed all previous records by nearly 100 per cent., indicating that "at last the more intelligent and active assistants have awakened to the value of the professional certificate as an aid to advancement." These certificates occupy in England much the same place as library school diplomas in this country; and the enlarged number striving for them is attributed to the recent action of several of the leading libraries in making professional and educational fitness the chief conditions of appointment.

The proposition to secure Government grants for public libraries is still being agitated by English librarians. The matter was recently made the chief point of discussion at a meeting of the Northern Counties Library Association, and a resolution in favor of such grants was passed with but three dissenting votes. Grounds on which the passage of the measure is advocated are, that the library is an integral part of the educational machinery of the country, and should therefore have the same standing before Parliament as the scohol; that local support could be very much stimulated by national aid; that the educational standing of any community is of interest not only to the people of that community, but to the whole nation; and that it is often in just those places where there is the least local interest and initiative that the library is most needed.

In an editorial, the *Library Journal* takes the position that in general rural libraries should not aim at a larger collection than ten or twelve thousand volumes. More than this, it says, will rarely be needed, and every volume means added expense. The ideal library, which can have but one attendant or at most two, should be a happy combination of the public with the private library, in which readers may see about them a collection of books attractively arranged, an ideal nót fulfilled by the formality of the stack system.

Under the heading "Starveling Libraries," the Indiana State Library *Bulletin* issues a warning against that over-enthusiasm for library extension which leads to the planting of libraries in communities too small or too poor to give them proper support. Referring to the boast of one of the Eastern States that every town in it has a public library, the editor quotes with approval the statement of a prominent librarian from this same State, that it would be in a far better condition with regard to library service if it had half as many libraries and each correspondingly better supported. The proper solution of the library problem for such communities, he claims, is either the

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county library system with widely scattered deposit stations, or travelling libraries maintained by the State.

Protestant Germany is preparing to celebrate, March 12, the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great hymn composer, Paul Gerhardt, the author of "Befiehl du deine Wege." He was born in Gräfenhainichen, in what is now the province of Saxony, in Prussia, where a memorial house is being erected for charitable work. A fine edition of his hymns has been issued for the nominal sum of 75 pfennigs.

Frederick William Maitland, Downing Professor of the Laws of England at Cambridge University, died on December 21 at Grand Canary, whither he had gone for his health. Born on May 20, 1850, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1876, and was elected a bencher some years later. In 1884 he was appointed Reader of English Law at Cambridge, and four years later he was elected to the Downing professorship. In addition, he had been elected an honorary Fellow by his old college (Trinity), and had received honorary doctorates in law from the Universities of Oxford, Glasgow, and Cracow. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Prussian and the Royal Bavarian Academies. In the field of comparative jurisprudence and the history of English, as well as in international law, he made large contributions to our knowledge. Among his works are: "Gloucester Pleas," 1884; "Justice and Police," 1885; "Bracton's Notebook," 1887; "History of English Law" (with Sir Frederick Pollock), 1895; "Domesday Book and Beyond," 1897; "Township and Borough," 1898; "Canon Law in England," 1898; "Political Theories of the Middle Ages" (translated), 1900, and "English Law and the Renaissance," 1901. For the Selden Society, in the work of which he was deeply interested, he edited a number of volumes, including "Select Pleas of the Crown, A. D. 1200-1225," "Selections from Manorial Rolls of the Thirteenth Century," and the "Year Books of Edward II." At the annual meeting of the society in 1905 Lord Alverstone, the president, said that Professor Maitland's work on these year-books had been a complete revelation to him, not only from the point of view of history, but also from that of the interest and amusement which they afforded. In this issue we review Professor Maitland's edition of the life and letters of his old friend and connection by marriage, Sir Leslie Stephen.

At a meeting in Glasgow, December 18, in aid of a scheme for the preservation of the "Auld Brig" of Ayr, immortalized by Burns, Lord Rosebery made a characteristic speech. Referring to the influence of the poet, he said that even Scott had never dwelt in the hearts of the Scottish people as Burns had done. His strongest argument, however, for the preservation of an "object of national and antiquarian interest" was the following:

Unless the Old Brig were saved, they might have it purchased by some great American multi-millionaire, who would have the stones numbered, and the Old Brig put up in his back garden in Chicago.

The recent gift of the municipality of Venice of one thousand lire ($200) towards the erection of the Shakespeare Memorial in London is a noteworthy illustration of the growing spirit of international comity. The letter enclosing the donation wished the movement every success, and testified to the high honor in which the memory of the great poet was held in that city.

The original Account Book kept at J. J. Audubon's Philadelphia office while the octavo edition of his "Birds in America" was being issued, contains some facts which may be of interest to collectors. The first edition of Audubon's "Birds," 435 plates, the birds all shown life-size, four volumes folio, was published in England from 1827 to 1838. The accompanying text was issued from 1831 to 1839, in five volumes, octavo, under the title of "Ornithological Biography." The second edition of "Birds," 500 plates, forming, with accompanying text, seven volumes, octavo, was published in Philadelphia from 1840 to 1844. It originally appeared in one hundred parts, each containing five plates and text, the price being $1 per part. Complete sets in parts as issued are now very rare, a set having been sold privately a few years ago for about $500. No. 1 was ready December 3, 1839. The first edition of the plates for this issue was 300 copies only. On January 18, 1840, a little more than a month later, 300 additional copies were printed. Again on March 12, 325 copies; on June 6, 200 copies; and on January 9, 1841, 350 copies more, making in all 1,475 copies. The total edition of No. 2 was 1,345, and of No. 3, 1,339. The work was, as these figures indicate, an instant success. On July 8, 1840, Audubon wrote:

Our list of subscribers has increased so rapidly that our present edition is now making up to one thousand copies; we have not yet, however, a quantity of numbers sufficient in hand to supply the demand, and even at this moment have not a complete set on hand.

No. 11 was the earliest to run 1,000 copies in the first printing. This was the uniform first issue up to No. 24, of which one edition of 1,250 was printed. This issue continued uniform up to and including No. 50, with the exception of Nos. 3, 28, 29, and 30, of each of which 1,500 copies seem to have been printed. The plates of these three numbers were lithographed and printed in New York by Endicott. All the other lithographs were made by J. T. Bowen, in Philadelphia. Subscriptions evidently began to fall off, as with No. 51 the edition was reduced to 1,150, and again reduced with No. 57 to 1,050, which remained constant as far as the record goes, which is to No. 84 only. This shows why (as has been well known) the later volumes are scarcer than the earlier. The above figures all refer to the plates. Of the text, which was printed by E. G. Dorsey, 1,200 copies formed the first edition of No. 1, and 1,000 copies of No. 2 and succeeding numbers up to No. 23. With No. 24, the edition was increased to 2,000 copies. The earlier numbers were reprinted in February, 1841. With these data some zealous bibliographer can get together several copies of the earlier numbers, and by comparison, perhaps, discover some corrected errors which will enable him to distinguish the first and second editions.

At the auction at Sotheby's, London, December 14 and 15, Congreve's first publication, "Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconcil'd, a Novel," 1692, a fine copy in the original calf, brought £115. In May, 1903, a copy in similar condition brought £61. Peele's "Battle of Alcazar," first edition, 1594, brought £60; a copy of the original Boston edition of Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1677, with the correct "White Hills" map, £100; a collection of autograph letters of Marshal Turenne and others of his time, three folio volumes, £222; a collection of manuscript, in all thirty-three pieces, in the autograph of Jonathan Swift, in large part unpublished, £510; Napoleon's original draft, in his own hand, of his proclamation to the French army, just after the battle of Rivoli, three pages folio, £130; Machiavelli's works, given by Sir Martin Frobisher to George Daye, and containing an interesting inscription in Frobisher's autograph, dated March 26, 1585, £49; an autograph letter of Sir Walter Raleigh, enclosed in a copy of Prince's "Worthies of Devon," £80; the letter of Keats to John Taylor, asking him to obtain a passage for Leghorn, and accompanied by a little scrap of paper containing instructions as to the distribution of his effects in case the vessel should be lost, together with a lock of Keats's hair and two sketches by Severn, £560; Charles Lever's correspondence, memoranda, notebooks, and other manuscripts, £185; Catnach Press Ballads, £76; George Peele's "Battell of Alcazar," 1594, £60; Shakespeake's "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, £250; "Merchant of Venice, 1600, £380; "Sir John Oldcastle," 1600, £60; "A Yorkshire Tragedy," 1619, £100; "King Lear," 1608, £300; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 2 vols., 1766, £92; Blake's ten original drawings in color to illustrate Milton's "Paradise Lost," £2,000.

LIFE OF LESLIE STEPHEN.

The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen. By Frederick William Maitland. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50 net.

"Can you not praise the dead man sufficiently unless you tell lies about him?" So Stephen once asked. To this inquiry Professor Maitland, with a literary art and a moral delicacy which are all his own, has given the best of practical answers. He has composed a biography which thrills in every line with affection and admiration for his hero, but never lies. In truth, it is loving sympathy alone which enables a biographer to tell the truth, and the whole truth. Why should any one wish to conceal the weaknesses or the peculiarities of a friend when he knows that the truth will set before the world the nobility of the man? We assuredly follow Professor Maitland's wish in directing the attention of our readers chiefly to the qualities, moral and intellectual, which gradually made Leslie Stephen the first among English critics and thinkers, and one of the most influential among English moralists. His character deserves examination not only because of his own eminence, but because it presents a singular paradox in the combination of qualities which rarely coexist.

Something, at least, of Stephen's nature may be connected with a feature of his physical development. He was not exactly

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a delicate child, but his health caused anxiety both to parents and doctors. They dreaded over-excitement of his mind. Even as he approached manhood he could hardly be called strong. When, however, he passed to Cambridge, he developed into one of the hardiest athletes in a university full of vigorous men. The transition from comparative weakness to great strength is a singular one; and in Stephen's case this strength remained through life, connected with a physical irritability or excitability which is not generally the accompaniment of great muscular power. Moreover, his moral and intellectual character seems to repeat the paradox of strength combined with irritability, and also with intense sensitiveness. As to this matter, ample evidence is provided by his friends and by Stephen himself. Take his own characterization of himself:

> I am, like my father, "skinless," oversensitive, and nervously irritable. . . . Even when alone in my family I am sometimes as restless as a hyena.

Turn, on the other hand, to these sentences written by George Meredith after Stephen's death:

> One might easily fall into the pit of panegyric by an enumeration of his qualities, personal and literary. It would be out of harmony with the temper and characteristics of a mind so equable. He the equable, whether in condemnation or eulogy. . . .

Each statement is absolutely true. There is the strength of the intellectual athlete, the mental keenness of the scientific thinker, the equable mind of the exquisitely fair critic. There stand, on the other side, the excitability which even in matters of work and thought rendered Stephen, to use his own metaphor, like the hoop that must go at full speed, or drop; and the oversensitiveness which made him feel with excess the harshness or unfairness of a reviewer. If you look deeper, the same contrast is still traceable. A stern truthfulness which makes a man look all the hardest facts of life in the face, a habit of treating the imaginative side of religion and morals with a logical precision which some people think hardly suitable for the subject, are found linked with a passionate love of poetry and of certain kinds of beauty. Then, too, the bravery of the boldest of Alpine climbers is united with detestation of war; and a far from sanguine estimate of the possibilities of human nature or of life is joined to an infinite capacity both for receiving and exciting affection. "I have sometimes thought," writes Maitland, "that there was emotion enough in [Stephen] to equip two or three first-class sentimentalists. . . . If Stephen does not indulge in emotion for its own sake, that is not because he has not been tempted, but because he has manfully said his *Vade retro*."

One other contrast remains which is possibly not quite sufficiently emphasized by Professor Maitland, though he clearly recognizes its existence. Stephen held no religious dogma against the innocent enjoyments and the ordinary ambitions of life, yet in a true sense he was an ascetic. The only pleasures he thought worth anything were simple manly pleasures. The joys, for example, of an Alpine climber, of happy family life, or of true friendship. He contemned ordinary comfortable self-indulgence. For petty objects and petty pursuits, above all for worldly pomps and vanities, he had no care whatever. He might well be described as one of the most unworldly of men.

All his most characteristic traits govern his conduct, at every turning point in his life. Thus there is something which perplexes even the English readers of 1906 in Stephen's taking of orders and in his mode of discharging conscientiously the duties of a clergyman. To any one used to the ideas prevalent in English universities, and old enough to remember the state of feeling fifty years ago, the whole matter, as indeed Professor Maitland conclusively shows, hardly needs explanation. Becoming a clergyman of the Church of England was in his case an undoubted mistake. But it was, as far as outsiders dare judge, an error, not a fault. It is clear that he took the step honestly. He was one of those well-conducted and serious-minded men who possess the virtues becoming an English clergyman. Add to this that the education of young men, and especially of undergraduates at the English national universities, has, according to tradition, always been treated as the discharge of clerical duty and equivalent to a cure of souls. This view, though open to criticism, has given to Oxford and Cambridge, as also to English public schools, their best and most eminent teachers. Paley, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, J. H. Newman, Benjamin Jowett, to take four men widely differing, each performed some or the whole of his life's work as at once a clergyman and a teacher. That Stephen, who may no doubt have appeared to donnish contemporaries to be a mere boating rough, conscientiously and in many cases effectively performed the clerical duty of teaching and fostering all that was good in undergraduates, is absolutely certain. Nor was there any inconsistency in the combination of enthusiasm for athleticism with unflagging zeal for the promotion of a high moral tone and a strenuous life among his pupils. At the time when Leslie Stephen gave new life to Trinity Hall the belief in muscular Christianity was at its height. If his energy raised the college boat to the head of the river, it also inspired his boating pupils with high ideals. Thus writes one of them, himself a clergyman:

> His university life was a grand life of doing good to men at a critical time. . . . Pretty nearly every one of us in those days would have done anything for Stephen.

If Stephen's life as a clergyman had a seriousness which might easily escape the attention of many, even among his contemporaries, his surrender of the clerical position was marked by great courage. In 1865 or 1866 the indelibility of orders was a doctrine practically held and accepted by almost all English clergymen. The clergyman who attempted to throw off orders was himself often haunted by a suspicion or superstition that he was playing the part of a soldier who deserts the army during a war. This was the true nemesis of faith. We can trace its working in the actual life of John Sterling as told by Carlyle, and in the imaginary career of Markham Sutherland, the hero of Froude's novel. Leslie Stephen, when he dared the bold step of retreating, on conscientious grounds, to a layman's position, described his feelings in a private memorandum written in shorthand only for his own eye, and published by Maitland. It contains, among other things, these words:

> I can scarcely believe that two and a half years ago I was still reading prayers as a parson, and that little more than a year ago I was preaching. I now believe in nothing, to put it shortly; but I do not the less believe in morality, etc., etc. I mean to live and die like a gentleman, if possible.

"He found it," as his biographer adds, "quite possible to live and die as a gentleman, and better." He escaped the failure of Sterling; he never even came near the ruin of Markham Sutherland. He did more than this. He with a few other brave men opened the path now made easy through a change of law and of social sentiment by which Englishmen may without blame retreat from a clerical position. Nor did his zeal on behalf of honesty and freedom end here. He had the courage to avow openly the adoption of beliefs opposed to the religious teaching of his time, and certainly not even now accepted by the mass of Englishmen. With theological matters we have here no concern. All that it is necessary to note is the rigid honesty of a man who was endowed with more sensitiveness than most of us, and to whom honesty therefore was certain to bring much pain.

Turn now to the last phase of a noble life. Stephen's belief in morality was based upon an intense belief in the sacredness of family affection, and all that family affection involves. The death of beloved ones, twice and even thrice, shook, if it did not shatter, his happiness. But his belief in human affection never failed. Add to all this the enduring courage with which he bore the last strokes of fate. The painfulness of a fatal illness did not disturb the equability of his judgment. He was not by nature sanguine, he was no optimist, yet almost within sight of death he was not blind to the happiness of life. He writes to a friend whom he completely trusted:

> I take a rather more cheerful view than you do of my life. If the superior intelligence of whom you speak, asked me how I had liked it, I should say, not only that I have had times of exceeding happiness, but that I have been continuously happy, except for certain periods. If one's happiness temperature could be marked thermometrically, I could say that for many years mine never sank to zero—where unhappiness begins—except for moments.

Here, if anywhere, one sees the essential equability of Leslie Stephen's judgment.

Mr. Maitland, with rare (but for the world unfortunate) self-restraint, has resolved not to criticise Stephen's books, and this on the ground which Mr. Maitland's readers will think hardly tenable: that he does "not possess and cannot now acquire the requisite knowledge or the requisite taste." Without attempting the task from which Mr. Maitland shrinks, one may without presumption dwell on one or two aspects of Leslie Stephen's literary labors.

Writing of his friend's later years, Mr. Maitland says:

> The time had come when he was being told in the newspapers that he was "the first of English critics," and so forth; the "George Eliot," in particular, brought a chorus of praise. He could not but know that his position among English men of letters had become quasi-decanal. . . . He was an honorary doctor of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Harvard. Once

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more he was a fellow, an honorary fellow, of Trinity Hall.

He reached, in short, by something like general consent, a rank which somewhat resembles the primacy which in the England of the eighteenth century was assigned to Dr. Johnson. His conception of a "National Dictionary" was as wide as it was thoroughgoing. Of the "lives" by him to be found either in the "Dictionary" or in the "Hours in a Library," one may venture to say they are all but perfect. As a critic his preëminence came to be a matter of universal acknowledgment. His "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century," his "George Eliot," and his "Hobbes," are masterpieces. Every one can see that not only his knowledge but his insight increased as his life drew towards its end.

But these works are his lighter labors. To understand Leslie Stephen's position as a thinker one must study his "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" or his "Science of Ethics." The first of these books, which should be read with his "English Utilitarians," shows how nearly he approached to an historian of supreme skill in tracing the devious current of human thought. In the "Science of Ethics" he attempted to connect together—and, as some would say, succeeded in the attempt—the truths contained in the utilitarianism of Bentham and the truths contained in modern theories of evolution. What will be the verdict finally passed on his philosophic speculations, it would now be rash to say. His system, if so it is to be called, is no doubt like other ethical systems, imperfect; but the "Science of Ethics," like the works of all great moralists, is full of fertile ideas which are assuredly destined to live. Moreover, Stephen was primarily a moralist, and even a preacher. His sermons—for his later writings are often nothing else—though full, as sermons rarely are, both of insight and humor, are often, as witness the essay on forgotten benefactors, addresses of extraordinary impressiveness. With him, the conduct of life was always a matter of supreme interest. In truth, everything he writes, at any rate as a moralist, will appeal to the sense, to the honesty, and to the seriousness of the English people.

STUDIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

History of the United States, from the Compromise of 1850 to the Final Restoration of Home Rule at the South in 1877. By James Ford Rhodes. Vols. VI., VII. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 each.

With these volumes Mr. Rhodes completes his task. His original intention was to tell the story to the first inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as President, but he now says in his preface:

> To write purely a narrative history from 1877 to 1885 or to 1897 would be to shirk a duty and to miss the significance of the period; and, for attacking the social questions involved, I feel as yet a lack of basic knowledge.

So he purposes to make a systematic study of the history of Europe during the last two centuries, "in order to bring to bear the light which the experience of those countries may throw upon our own progress since 1877." The writing is thus merely suspended, and a later volume may be expected.

Of Mr. Rhodes's success in his published volumes there can be only one opinion. He has written a history of an eventful, even critical, period, that will long remain a standard; and he has to a remarkable degree met the principal requirements of modern historical methods. Great industry in compiling his authorities, marked capacity for weighing them, clear arrangement, and a balanced judgment of men and events—such qualities have resulted in a series of notable volumes, in a dispassionate tone. Never attempting the florid or eloquent, he never falls to the dull or turgid. That there are defects and omissions is not to be denied; specialists may find faults in every chapter. But, as a whole, the work has been well done. It describes a period of sectional difference and strife, in a manner that will appeal to the whole country.

It does not follow that Mr. Rhodes is without definite opinions or is backward in expressing them. On the contrary, his pages bristle with praise and blame. Their value lies in the fact that they have been judicially bestowed. The criticism of Sumner will offend the admirers of that great character of great limitations, but the praise will also show that the writer has not blamed hastily. The condemnation of Blaine for his tricky explanation of his abuse of a public trust brushes aside that web of apologies that his biographers have thrown over him, and he stands forth as a "tattooed man" indeed. No good word for Ben Butler as a legislator has crept in to soften the severe judgments rendered on his military career. The Credit Mobilier scandal is carefully sifted, and the few who were really guilty are now pilloried for all time. If in these matters Mr. Rhodes has not uttered the final word, he has offered one that will stand the tests of present knowledge.

These closing volumes open with the struggle over the Fourteenth Amendment. Had the powers then in control shown greater wisdom and tolerance, many of the reconstruction troubles could have been avoided. The South admitted defeat, and was ready to take up activity under new conditions; but the course of Johnson and of the radicals in Congress alienated the ablest Southerners. Mr. Rhodes blames Johnson for obstinacy, Stevens for harshness, and Sumner for overlooking the essential elements of the question of race. Congress carried its policy, and the people of the North supported Congress. It fell to Johnson to execute the reconstruction acts in States as yet unrepresented in Congress. He was sincere, but never were the evils of military government so convincingly displayed.

With ignorance enfranchised and intelligence disfranchised the results in the South were deplorable. Rascality of office-holders, continual interference from the outside for political reasons, and the economic necessities of the Southern people drove them to mistaken measures of defence. Southern "outrages" were greatly exaggerated; but the "bloody shirt" proved an effective political issue to the dominant party long after there was any cause for waving it. State after State accepted the hard conditions, and, framing a Constitution to meet them, was readmitted into the Union. In the face of this struggle over reconstruction the removal of Stanton and the impeachment trial of Johnson were mere incidents. Mr. Rhodes gives full credit to the courage of those Republicans who voted against impeachment. He has studied his sources with care; he mentions the reply of Stanton to Johnson, which appears never to have been sent to Congress; but he has overlooked the protest of the Democrats of the House against impeachment (prepared by Representative Eldredge) which the House refused to receive or to permit to be spread upon its journal.

The election of Grant by an overwhelming majority promised a better condition. Unfortunately, the man was too open to bad influences. His original Cabinet was not unlike the first Cabinet of Jackson in its incongruity and low standard of ability; and when he did select able and upright men, like Hoar and Cox, he easily crossed their purposes and made their retirement a matter of course. The personal character of Grant is developed as the story of his rule proceeds, and without a strident note of excessive praise or extreme blame. His extraordinary consorting with Gould and Fisk, his neglect of civil-service reform, his blindness to open dishonesty among those closest to him, his simplicity in political affairs, and his pathetic trust in his own abilities in civil matters, undermined public confidence as well as his reputation. Mr. Rhodes acquits him of any dishonesty, but is without mercy in describing the conditions surrounding him. It required something approaching a martyrdom to restore Grant in the affections of a people whose admiration for the soldier was clouded by a deep distrust of the President.

Unfortunately, the Republican party was as much involved as was Grant in the misgovernment of the South. To protect the negro was a praiseworthy object; but the means employed consolidated opposition in the South, and led to shocking abuses. The real intent of the leaders at Washington was to build up a Republican party in the South. The existence and maintenance of this organization involved so many experiments in government and expedients in law, so much that was shamelessly dishonest, that the reader sickens of the story. Mr. Rhodes writes with the advantage of having visited the South in 1872, the year of the cessation of the Ku Klux Klan operations, and of the last Presidential election in which the Republicans obtained the electoral vote of most of these States. With the radicals in control in Washington, and with the presence of Federal troops under the direction of Grant and Sheridan, the conquered States had no opportunity for overturning the corrupt and ignorant governments imposed upon them. Much should be forgiven communities suffering under such disabilities, and the highest praise is not too great for the men who had the courage to meet and to better the conditions. The opinions expressed by Mr. Rhodes of Lamar, George, Chamberlain, and their like, will be accepted as just.

In dealing with economic questions, Mr. Rhodes is not at his best. Dishonesty was prevalent in public life. It was a period of speculation, large Government expenditures, and recuperation from the exhaus-

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tion of war. The Credit Mobilier was only one incident, and the Tweed stealings could be found on a smaller scale in many cities. Offices given in reward for political activity, perquisites, peculation, and shady adventures under cover of Government privilege—the list of instances would be a long one. Greater stress could be laid on the influence of the tariff and a currency fluctuating in value in producing these unfortunate results; moreover, the foreign commerce of the country should not be ignored. By throwing away the fair opportunity offered to reduce tariff duties after the war, the Republican party has become the party of extreme protection.

The seven volumes relate the story of the emancipation of the slave and the efforts made to give him rights equal to those of the white man. Mr. Rhodes's condemnation of negro suffrage as conferred after the war must be read to be appreciated. In a later volume we shall look for an account of what the negro has done in spite of the reconstruction policy, and the disabilities imposed upon him by his political activities. That will be a fitting close of this model history.

Twenty Years of the Republic, 1885-1905. By Harry Thurston Peck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

The return of the Democratic party to power in 1885, symbolizing as it did the complete disappearance of the slavery issue from American politics, was originally chosen by James Ford Rhodes as the closing point of his History, which began with the compromise of 1850. Professor Peck takes 1885 as a beginning, but it is a curious circumstance that his book should appear soon after Mr. Rhodes, changing his view regarding the critical point in recent history, decided to end his record nearly ten years earlier. Cleveland's inauguration, however, more truly marks the opening of the present era, in which the trust question perhaps supplies the leading motive, than it marks the ending of the civil war period.

The writer who attempts to discuss living men and pending measures with anything like real historical perspective has set himself a hard task. Most of the events which Professor Peck describes have been too recently in partisan controversy for any interpretation of them to secure general acceptance. A page of his excellent index, chosen at random, shows twelve references to living Americans and only four to men who are dead. The author has tried to get a detached view. He keeps to the past tense as consistently as though each day's newspaper did not bring fresh information about some of the men whom he characterizes. Yet the suggestion of journalism in his pages is ineradicable.

Professor Peck writes entertainingly. He has woven the events of five Presidential terms into a racy and eminently readable narrative—qualities not impaired by a tendency to snap judgment, a habit of rather sweeping generalization, and a love for unusual words. Mistakes which crept into this history as published serially have been corrected. There remain slips which seem to show lack of familiarity with the minutiæ of government machinery rather than downright blundering. There are blind references to public documents, for instance, identified by serial number without indication of the Congressional session. Similarly, the record of 500 private pension bills a day passed in Congress during Cleveland's Administration is dwelt upon as if it were not surpassed several times every winter under Cannon's speakership. Most of the characterizations of public men, notably that of Mr. Roosevelt, are happily done; and some of the brief interpolated discussions of public questions, like that of the tariff on page 206, are both apt and illuminating. Quotations from contemporary documents, even when they merely refresh the reader's memory, add to the interest. Such papers as Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech, William Allen White's editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas," and Cleveland's letter on "Perfidy and Dishonor" will be found in liberal quotation.

John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism. By Williston Walker. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

This volume in the series entitled "Heroes of the Reformation" gives us at once an authoritative and popular account of John Calvin. Professor Walker brings no novel information; the ground has been trodden too thoroughly; but he takes us to the primary sources and presents the results of adequate learning, mature reflection, and independent judgment. Of all the leaders of the Reformation Calvin is the object of greatest contention; in his person, his theology, and the organization which he instituted, he has been subject to unsparing abuse and unqualified praise. In our own age, which seeks to understand and not to judge, he is given his rightful place, and the picture which emerges from the pages of Professor Walker is luminous.

Though Calvin belonged to the second generation of the Reformers, he is ranked among the most influential leaders in the gigantic struggle of the sixteenth century. Had not Luther and Zwingli gone before he could not have done his work, but he was far more than a builder on other men's foundations. He was born in the town of Noyon in Picardy, in 1509. His family, originally humble, had risen in worldly success and the social scale, so that his father was able to offer his sons the highest advantages which France afforded. Calvin, through his father's influence, received benefices in the church while still a little boy, and with his years his ecclesiastical income increased. At fourteen he entered the University at Paris, where he took high rank; he studied further in the Universities of Orleans and Bourges and again in Paris. In all he distinguished himself, not only in ecclesiastical learning, but also in law; for his father intended him for the legal profession, and Calvin, notwithstanding his own reluctance, dutifully obeyed. On his father's death, however, he returned to the classical studies which commanded his interests.

His first book, published when he was twenty-three, was a commentary on Seneca's "Treatise on Clemency." It was written in Latin of singular clarity, brilliance, and cogency, revealing a range of reading almost marvellous in a man of Calvin's years. The book also shows Calvin's high sense of moral values and his sympathies with the ethics of the Roman writer. Though he rejects Stoicism, he yet shows no inclination towards the doctrines of the Reformation, and speaks of Christianity as "our religion," meaning by this the Catholic faith.

The account of Calvin's conversion leaves much to be desired. The father before his death had quarrelled with the Chapter of the Cathedral at Noyon, and Calvin's older brother had completely broken with it. How much Calvin was influenced by these events we do not know; but his conversion would appear to have been the outgrowth in part of his humanistic studies and in part of acquaintance with Reformed leaders. He himself always regarded it as the direct act of God, describing it as sudden and overwhelming. From a devoted adherent of the Catholic faith, he suddenly became its thoroughgoing opponent.

With the clearness of a Frenchman, trained in law, he presented in his "Institutes," first published in Latin in 1536, the most logical theological treatise of the Reformation. In this work Calvin set forth his position which was to remain unchanged throughout his life and which affected profoundly the Protestant Church in Western Europe. The book was repeatedly revised by its author; the definitive edition appeared in 1559. Before the close of the century eight editions had been issued in England, with many editions besides in French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and German. Starting from the conception of God, Calvin follows the Scotus idea of God's will as the fundamental element in his being. To ask why God wills is to suppose something greater than that will, which is impossible. From this single point Calvin perceives the universe and all history to unfold itself, with a rigor that carries his thought to its ultimate conclusion. Yet with this line of philosophical development he combines the truths found in his study of Holy Scripture, which he regards as the ultimate source of all religious authority. This authority, however, is not objective or external, for it is only as appropriated by the believing spirit that it becomes the voice of God. The doctrine of predestination, though involving him in repeated controversy, was at once the source of joy and courage. Over against the authority and the might of the Roman Church he places the assurance that we are the elect of God the omnipotent—in which confidence God's children may fearlessly face all powers of earth and hell.

Called to Geneva by the reformer Farel, Calvin found himself very early in a position of leadership. In Geneva the Reformation was almost wholly political, and the history of the struggles of parties is necessary for an understanding of his attitude. To him there came a vision of a city organized on Christian principles, with Church independent of State. To a degree unknown in Germany he advocated the freedom of the ecclesiastical organization and the independence of the State itself, but over both was to reign undisputedly the law of God. His twenty years in Geneva were a period of uninterrupted labor and contention, but in the end he was triumphant, and died in the consciousness that his ideas had prevailed. Notwithstanding the bitter antagonism which he constantly excited, he won innumerable friends, de-

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voted to him as the pure exponent of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The event which perhaps has been most discussed was the burning of Servetus, and for this the modern apologist finds no excuse save in the temper of the times. As a matter of fact, not only did the leaders of the Protestant Church, including even the mild Melanchthon, commend Calvin for this act (Servetus had already been condemned to death by the Catholic Church), but the deed finally completed Calvin's triumph in Geneva, securing his position for the remainder of his life. Servetus himself exhibited the same spirit: he not only inscribed words like "scoundrel," "fool," "cheat" upon the very document which contained Calvin's charges, but he made to the Council the extraordinary proposition that Calvin should be tried and condemned to death.

Calvin drew to himself from Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, France, and Italy a multitude of Protestants who sought Geneva in part as a safe refuge and in part for the inspiration of Calvin's presence and teaching. Through these followers his theology became the dominant type in all the churches of the Reformation, except where Lutheranism prevailed. His organization of the Church also was most widely followed, except in England, where for various reasons it failed to obtain a hold.

Calvin had the nature of the natives of Picardy: he was vehement, impulsive, almost hysterical in his fits of anger, yet equally capable of acts of generosity and calm wisdom—the kind of man concerning whom no one may remain neutral; all must range themselves as friends or enemies. His system had the defects of its qualities. The logic of the Frenchman, which has been increasingly manifest during the last century and a half, was Calvin's. He could make little allowance for human nature, but the logic of ideas must, in his thought, prevail. His adherents were men who, capable of grasping his point of view, obtained in it that lofty intellectual satisfaction which comes from philosophical systems complete and clear. In this respect no other body of theology of the Reformed Church can compare with it; but, like all such systems, it on the one hand repelled men who dissented from its fundamental presuppositions, and on the other hand exasperated those who could understand it only in fragments. Like all such systems also, it furnished an ultimate explanation of the infinite facts of our universe, but in such one-sided fashion as to give the glimpse of only a portion of life.

In like manner Calvin's life task, the organization of the Christian city, was impossible of realization. For a little while, under the influence of his genius, Geneva could be moulded to his will; but the will of no man, however wise or well informed, can set forth the norm of human society, with its varying estimates of values and its varying needs. It was no vision of a new Jerusalem, descending to the earth and gathering all nations within itself, which Calvin saw, but a Puritanic community formed on narrow lines and directed to relatively petty ends. Thus it was neither possible nor desirable that Calvin's work should achieve the material results which he had intended, but as an inspiration to pious men, as a source of courage for many who had to fight the bitter fight, as a mighty influence entering into the tangled mass of Western civilization, it succeeded.

Calvin is too completely out of the characteristic mood of our own day to excite our love, yet we cannot withhold our admiration for the frail student who, by the clearness of his intellect and the power of his will, unaided by other resources, made himself so powerful a force in the development of thought and institutions.

Honoré de Balzac. By Ferdinand Brunetière. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

This contribution to the French Men of Letters Series constitutes the fitting terminal chapter of the insistent and sometimes dogmatic criticism of the late Ferdinand Brunetière. Consequently, this monograph on Balzac is much less a definitive pronouncement on the "Comédie Humaine" than an illustration of the difficulty of interpreting the many-sidedness of genius in the terms of an *à priori* system, inelastic because of its very pretensions to scientific completeness and precision. Throughout the volume there runs the suggestion of almost constant struggle with the subject, a struggle which characterized, it may be remembered, the endeavor of Rodin in his much-discussed portrait-statue.

But Brunetière's primary contention is unassailable; it may be too often reiterated in more or less roundabout phrase in the course of the book; still, "the representation of what constitutes the daily course of human existence . . . is the first law of a form whose purpose and principal object are to give an exact copy or representation of life" (p. 134). Herein undoubtedly lies the explanation of Balzac's appeal to a generation whose interest in romantic character or situation suffered a temporary chill in the atmosphere of positive nineteenth-century life. What renders Balzac's treatment of his theme supremely vital is that the man himself, for all his reactionary professions or posing, was essentially and incurably of his own generation, symbolized incarnate in the person of a *bourgeois* king. The perpetual obsession of money as the motive energy of modern society found its motto in Guizot's famous "Enrichissez-vous!"

It might analogously be maintained that the melodramatic element in Balzac's fiction (which Brunetière seems disposed to slur over or to minimize) demonstrates no less clearly the pressure of prevailing literary conditions or practice. Balzac yielded to it not in the depiction of character so much as in stage-setting or situation; we note it in "La Vendetta," "Illusions Perdues," "La Fille aux yeux d'Or," "La Cousine Bette," and perhaps most of all in "Le Curé de Village." But why should this prove incompatible with the opinion that the firm basis of the colossal structure is observation of life read in terms of genius? "La société française allait être l'historien, je ne devais être que le secrétaire." When has the society of any epoch enjoyed the services of such a secretary?

In the estimation of the æsthetic value of Balzac's work (ch. v.) there appears, initially, a certain amount of confusion. While granting that intensity of emotion marks some of the great scenes of the "Comédie Humaine," the critic brings them into comparison with alleged kindred episodes in "Les Mystères de Paris" and "Monte Cristo" (p. 124), thus suggesting a close relation between the pathos of romance and the pathos of real life. What reader feels the same kind or degree of poignancy in the two death scenes of L'Abbé Faria and Cousin Pons? In this chapter, also, one misses anything approaching definite reference to the quality in Balzac's work so thoroughly understood by Dr. Brandes, namely, the power of vivifying touch which gives to the myriad details of a description the complete and instantaneous impression of a presentation to the eye; nowhere is this better exemplified than in the many pictures of places, here spoken of as Balzac's "geography," in which, it should be added, each locality stamps itself on the memory with untransferable color and force. Under all this discussion there would seem to be latent the desire to wrest Balzac from his surroundings, to isolate him in literature, and in so doing to dwarf not only the influence but actually the worth of his admittedly great Romantic contemporaries. On no other conjecture is it possible to explain such a *boutade* as the following: "What, then, is 'Les Misérables,' which I see the same judges valuing so highly, but a 'detective story'?"

Other chapters take up, from Brunetière's well-known point of view, Balzac's social doctrine, ethical teaching, and subsequent influence on fiction in France and elsewhere; but the offhand detaching of Balzac's political and religious views as negligible reduces to the uninterestingly simplified terms of Brunetière's narrower conception a question which Balzac strove to present in its manifold, yet integral, complexity. Yet the last chapter, which traces the influence of "La Comédie Humaine" at home and abroad, shows Brunetière, the master of historical criticism of literature, once again at his best in the department of study with which our generation inseparably connects his name.

A German Pompadour, being the Extraordinary History of Wilhelmine von Grävenitz, Landhofmeisterin of Wirtemberg. By Marie Hay. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

A good literary style applied to a romantic, even exciting, story must save Miss Hay from the reproach of treating an episode that belongs to history after a manner that belongs to fiction. She reverts to the dramatic presentment of historical events that was known as the *nouvelle historique* in the seventeenth century, merely assuring her readers, in guardedly general terms, that manuscripts have passed through her hands authenticating her story. It might, however, have been just as easily derived from the facts given in Spittler's "Geschichte Wirtembergs." The result is delightful, and far better reading, for incident, for style, for local color, than the vast majority of current novels.

Wilhelmine von Grävenitz was a German adventuress of the early eighteenth century—the gilded days of Teutonic rococo. She made the conquest of Eberhard Lud-

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wig, Duke of Wirtemberg, and became the presiding goddess of his court. Then followed a series of curious and dramatic incidents, for which the reader must be referred to the book, that closed with the disgrace of the favorite towards the end of Eberhard Ludwig's long reign. As the merit of the book lies in its style, an example of this must be given. Wilhelmine still a girl, enters the village church, and listens to her music master playing the organ:

The organ was silent for a moment, and then through the stillness of the shadowy aisle floated the first notes of an *Ave Maria*, which Wilhelmine knew well and had often sung when no disapproving element of Protestant burgherdom was near. Instinctively she came in at the appointed bar for the voice's commencement—*Ave Maria, gratia plena*—she sang, and her powerful notes echoed through the cathedral with all the sombre glory which lay in her great contralto voice. The player at the organ immediately softened his music to a mere accompanying whisper, which yet supported the voice, greeting it with the newly awakened soul of the organ. *Ora pro nobis peccatoribus*—she sang, and surely the Mother of God must have listened to so wonderful a tone-prayer? *Nunc et in hora mortis nostræ, Amen.* And the organ wandered on, repeating the Amen again and again in a solemn, dreamy deepening of chords, which the beautiful voice followed and answered with that certainty and ease which belong to a few of the world's singers when they sing to the accompaniment of one with whom they are in perfect musical and sympathetic understanding.

Drama.

Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen. Entirely revised and edited by William Archer. 11 vols. Vols. II., III., VI., and VII. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 each.

Four volumes of the long promised new edition of Ibsen are now at hand. There will be eleven in all, but they are not published in order. Those now on the market contain "The Vikings," "The Pretenders," "Brand," "The League of Youth," "Pillars of Society," "A Doll's House," and "Ghosts." The general title of the edition indicates that it is complete, and it is the first in English to make such pretension. The list of plays does not, however, contain "The Tumulus," a product of Ibsen's youth; the mediocre romantic play "Olaf Liljekrans," and the much more important "Catiline," in which the genius of Ibsen first showed its characteristics. Two of the plays now included, "The Feast at Solhaug" and "Love's Comedy" have not, to our knowledge, been previously published in English. The latter, in verse and the first of Ibsen's works to take its subject from modern society, was partly translated before by Mr. Archer. A third play now added to those in the previous edition by Archer is "Brand." The play is of special interest because it was the first to meet with success and general recognition. The translation of it is thoroughly good, and repeatedly approaches the splendid vigor of the original. At times it is rugged, but so is Ibsen's verse.

From the title one would infer that the plays have been thoroughly revised. Traces of this polishing are not numerous, but where found they commonly mark an improvement. The translations as they now stand presumably show Mr. Archer's utmost power of reproducing the original; and with the originals, not with the previous editions, our comparison must be made. Our conclusion is that while Mr. Archer's version has many excellences, a translation conveying to English readers an adequate conception of the form as well as the ideas of Ibsen is yet to be made.

The dramatist employs the language of a real world, the brisk staccato utterances of men and women, thoroughly alive and nervously active. Furthermore, he possesses what so many of his friends as well as of his foes doubt, namely, humor. It reveals itself in the subtlest and most charming ways, generally through some quaint turn of phrase. Ibsen's language is much more direct—much more English, one might almost say—than that of his translator. The diction of Mr. Archer is too often circuitous and stilted. When, for instance, Ibsen speaks of "fine food," (dejligmad) Mr. Archer makes it delicious dishes." When in "Ghosts" Manders says that Engstrand was "quite crushed" (knuset), Mr. Archer writes "quite overwhelmed with contrition." In another passage, which exhibits an ill-judged attempt at crispness, Archer's Manders exclaims: "You shock me unspeakably!" But the Manders of Ibsen remarks with dignified comical indignation: "I am on the verge of being offended at you, Mrs. Alving." And the excellent German translation may be cited in corroboration: "Es fehlt nicht viel und ich bin empört über Sie, Frau Alving." Each such failure may be insignificant, considered by itself, but when added together in the production of a total impression they mean much.

Mr. Archer is much more successful when writing of Ibsen. The introduction to each play throws valuable light both on the plays and their author. Together, these introductions will form a pretty complete review of Ibsen's life, as well as of his art. They are bibliographical and biographical, and at the same time spiced with personal reminiscences. Of course they have nothing absolutely new to offer, for the field has already been completely covered by Dr. Rudolph Lothar's comprehensive work; by the writings of Henrik Jaeger in Norway, Hellen Lingren in Sweden, and George Brandes in Denmark; and, above all, by the bibliographical researches of J. B. Halvorsen. All this material and much more has been at the disposal of Mr. Archer, reducing his task largely to one of compilation. But his introductions form, nevertheless, the first systematic survey of Ibsen in English.

"The Road to Yesterday," which was played, for the first time in this city, in the Herald Square Theatre on Monday evening, deserves a few words of hearty welcome because it is an effort to get away from the beaten tracks, and because it affords varied, excellent, and intelligent entertainment. Idealistic and scientific Chicago—profoundly impressed by the mention of Mahatmas and apparently unacquainted with Pythagoras—hailed it as a great work in practical illustration of the theories of Oriental and other mystics concerning reincarnation, but the originality of it is quite independent of any such formidable purpose as that. The joint authors of it, Beulah M. Dix and Evelyn G. Sutherland, have only used a very old theatrical form, the dream play, in a novel and ingenious manner. Their actual achievement is not quite so good as their conception, but this is one of the cases in which inconsiderable defects in the performance should not be suffered to distract attention from merits of design. Briefly, the plot is as follows: A young American girl, saturated with mediæval romance, is greatly overwrought by a hard day's sightseeing during a first visit to London, and falls asleep, after an animated family discussion of the legends of Midsummer Eve. Naturally, she has uneasy dreams, in which she is the heroine of a romantic melodrama. Her friends and relatives figure as their own ancestors of three hundred years before. She herself is conscious all the time that she is dreaming, but is unable to break the spell of sleep or escape from adventures alternately harrowing and comic. Incidentally, there is some capital satire upon the many absurd conventions of theatrical romance. The idea is clever, and, on the whole, is worked out adroitly. A play that is imaginative, ingenious, satirical, plausible, and interesting is so rare that it would be ungracious to dissect it in search of minor faults. In one way it provided a significant object-lesson in the complete inability of most of the members of a cast, of more than common excellence in the modern parts of the play, to adapt themselves to the changed conditions of the mediæval romance. If their training had taught them how to interpret these properly, the representation would have been thrice as effective.

Beerbohm Tree's production of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" at His Majesty's Theatre in London last week was one of the most beautiful spectacles ever seen on the stage. But the acting was subordinated to the scenery. Shakespeare's forty-two scenes were reduced to thirteen.

The death is announced in London of Charles Hamilton Aidé, who was long a prominent member of theatrical and literary society in England, and achieved considerable success as a dramatist. He was the author of "Philip," in which Henry Irving made one of his successes in the early seventies. He wrote also "A Nine Days' Wonder," in which John Hare made a great hit as Mr. Vavasour; and in 1890 he provided George Alexander with "Dr. Bill," an adaptation from the French, which enjoyed much popularity both in England and this country. He was author of many poems, ballads, and novels.

Music.

The Profession of Teaching Music. By Wilhelm and Carrie Eylau. Leipzig: R. Voigtländer.

Voice Production in Singing and Speaking. By Wesley Mills. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

The fact that the first two pages of the Eylau book are decorated with the portraits of its authors raises a prejudice which is, however, mitigated by three brief testimonials as to the value of its contents by such eminent authorities as Prof. Hugo

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Riemann, Dr. R. Batka, and Dr. G. Münzer, written, we are assured, "quite contrary to German custom," after inspection of the manuscript. It would have been well if these preliminary readers had advised the authors to rewrite a considerable part of the text, eliminating bombast, and infusing greater clearness here and there. It would also have been advisable to allow some one conversant with idiomatic English to revise the translation, correcting words, expressions, and sentences like "theorie," "virtuos," "an useful," "when the soloist has discharged his programm with sweeping effect, that is quite enough," etc.

For the contents of the volume we have little but praise. The authors declare that ninety-nine out of every hundred students of music (most of whom start with hopes of fame and wealth as performers) end by being teachers; and they admit that the countless failures on the concert-stage are less the fault of these pupils than the result of their teachers' incompetence and lack of interest. The aim of their little volume is to explain what the profession of teaching music really means, and what a vast sphere of action it embraces. The authors try to show how even technic can be spiritualized; they point out, in a few eloquent pages (54-56), why it is the teacher's task to nourish the pupil's interest in his art; they dwell on the dangers of incorrect practice at home. The best teacher, they assert, is recognizable by the simplest methods. Such a teacher will "never bring up an exercise by itself, but always as a link in the whole development." Particularly illuminating are the remarks on pp. 114 and 129-132 as to what is required of a player who wants to be able to interpret correctly pieces like Grieg's "Spring," or "Melancholie," or Schumann's "Abendlied."

Reviewers of books on voice culture are likely to be shy of those which profess to be based on scientific principles. Such works are usually the product of charlatans who try to hide their ignorance by displaying pictures of thyroid and arytenoid cartilages and making a halo of physiological terms around their directions. It is not in this category that Dr. Mills's book belongs. It is the product of one who, by the testimony his pages bear, is thoroughly and equally versed in anatomy and music. His experience as a practising laryngologist made him acquainted with the extent of the ruin that may be wrought by incorrect methods of using the voice. He sums up his attitude in these two sentences:

> The physician to-day who treats disease without reference to anatomy and physiology is, at best, but a sort of respectable charlatan. Why should students and teachers of voice-production be content to remain, in the advanced present, where they were hundreds of years ago?

The author is doubtless right in holding that the reason why great singers and speakers are rare to-day is because we do not pursue right methods for a sufficient time; but we cannot follow him in the assertion that in the matter of breath control our singers are far behind those of the old Italian period. We doubt if any other age produced more wonderful "bellows" than those with which, in our time, such singers as Lehmann, Nordica, Alvary, Jean de Reszke, and Caruso have been blessed. But this is a mere detail; what is more to the point is that Dr. Mills gives lucid directions as to how all can improve their lung power. He regrets that schools pay so much attention to the use of the pen and little or none to the use of the voice, though most persons talk more than they write. He dwells much on the special importance of hygiene in these strenuous days; explains why a disordered stomach mars the voice, and points out the evil done to the vocal organs of those who have sung in choirs without adequate vocal training. He makes the very sensible suggestion that teachers should have consultations in doubtful cases, like those of medical men. In conclusion, it should be said that while the greater part of this commendable volume is devoted to questions of vocal physiology and hygiene, the artistic side is by no means neglected. A single page (272), for example, contains two aphorisms of the highest value even to famous artists, some of whom are very apt to ignore the truths embodied in them:

> A continuous *forte* ceases to be a *forte*, in reality, since the ear and the mind weary under it, and all the effect of contrast is lost.
>
> When a building is large, nearly all effects should be increased—*e. g.*, all pauses lengthened, the tempo taken a little slower, the contrasts made stronger, etc—rather than the volume of tone increased.

Having succeeded in capturing a good Parisian tenor, Mr. Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House is able to give more attention to French opera than during the last two seasons. Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" and "Faust," Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and Bizet's "Carmen" are among the prominent offerings this year; and last Friday night there was a revival of Delibes's "Lakmé," with Sembrich and Rousselière in the leading rôles. Three previous attempts (the first in 1886) had failed to give it a place in the brief list of popular favorites, yet it has sufficient charm to entitle it to an occasional revival. While its quaint Oriental melodic intervals do not intoxicate our senses with their exotic fragrance, as they did two decades ago, they have by no means lost their charm. There is, moreover, a good deal of original melody in the score, especially in the second act; but, so far as it is orchestral, it is lost in the vast spaces of the Metropolitan, for which the perfume of this music is too faint. The heroine of the story is a Buddhist priest's daughter, who falls in love with a British officer and poisons herself when she finds he must return to his army and his sweetheart—a plot which obviously contains the germs of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." "Lakmé" will be repeated on Saturday afternoon.

A new book by Felix Weingartner has just been issued in Leipzig by Breitkopf & Härtel: "Ratschläge für Aufführungen der Sinfonien Beethoven's." It will probably create something of a sensation, for Weingartner is a conservative interpreter of the classics, yet in this treatise he endorses the changes in the orchestration of Beethoven suggested by Wagner. Wagner's central thought was that some of Beethoven's musical ideas were ahead of his time; in other words, that certain orchestral instruments of his time did not permit of his scoring his melodies as he indubitably would have scored them if the improved instruments of our time had been at his disposal. Weingartner reviews the nine symphonies page by page, commenting on phrasing, modification of tempo, tone-coloring; etc., giving hundreds of hints to students and younger conductors—hints based on a special study and experience of two decades.

Art.

Storia dell' Arte Italiana. By A. Venturi. Vol. I. From the beginnings of Christian Art to Justinian. 1901; Vol. II. From Barbaric Art to the Romanesque. 1902; Vol. III. Romanesque Art, 1904; Vol. IV. Sculpture of the Trecento and Its Origins, 1906. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli. 18 lire a volume, each of which contains from 500 to 900 half-tone illustrations.

There are certain advantages in reviewing this gigantic work in mid course. Its qualities accentuate themselves as volume is added to volume, and one may more fairly judge by the recent instalments than by the earlier. As the scale of the work broadens and the highroad of the fourteenth century is reached, it becomes increasingly evident that the work is no history in the ordinary sense, being too inclusive and without subordination of the less to the more important. It is, however, a survey and a commentary of an extraordinarily useful and stimulating sort. To find its prototype, one must go back a century and more to Tiraboschi's "Storia della Letteratura Italiana." Like his predecessor, Professor Venturi has been inspired by a consuming antiquarian zeal, is interested rather in the cultural than in the technical aspects of his subject, and carries off his enormous task with unflagging freshness and enthusiasm. And these two great scholars also agree in seeing with the historical rather than the critical mind. But we must not press the parallel unduly. In so far as Professor Venturi's work has not been of a pioneer type, but has involved the digesting of a vast amount of special treatises in many languages, it is a more difficult task than Tiraboschi undertook. And if one could count as surely upon the author's connoisseurship as upon his amenity and breadth of view, the volume before us would seem well-nigh perfect.

It is the first comprehensive treatise on the subject that has completely availed itself of modern photographic processes of reproduction. It might fairly be described as a corpus of half-tone cuts of Italian art, with an elaborate commentary. Practically no important monument has been omitted, and generally the record is exhaustive. Take, for example, the late twelfth-century bronze doors of the cathedral at Beneventum. One plate gives the portal in its setting, showing that the two doors contain each thirty-six panels with bas-reliefs. Then follow twelve plates presenting each four panels on a scale sufficient for iconographical study. A final plate depicts the splendid lion handle and a single bishop, who represents sixteen colleagues omitted as unimportant in the illustrations, but duly enumerated in the text. Twenty-four pages of description surround and frame the cuts. The same thorough method is followed with scores of monuments, and merely as a handy compendium of il-

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lustrations these volumes should be on every art-historian's shelves.

This very richness of illustration—about a cut to a page—brings about certain defects of structure. In a sense the text has had to be written to the cuts, and its amplitude is determined not by the importance of these, but by their number. Thus the principle of composition becomes quantitative, chiefly, and one meets such discrepancies as 45 pages devoted to a comparative nobody like Tino di Camaino, while Giovanni Pisano gets but 77, and Arnolfo di Cambio claims a full measure of 93. One could wish, then, that Professor Venturi had had the courage to print running descriptions of a minor sort in smaller type apart from the general text. This would have made the work both more readable and more convenient for reference. As it is, it is a book rather for consultation than for consecutive reading, although many students will pick it up—with difficulty, for the volumes weigh about five pounds apiece—and peruse the chapters for simple pleasure. Wherever the subject-matter permits, the text is enriched by documentary and literary citation, being in this respect almost as remarkable a mine for the student as we have seen the illustrations to be. Again, barring the routine descriptive portions, the text is very interesting, having many of the qualities and defects of Symonds's equally discursive treatise on the Renaissance. Professor Venturi's History is indeed so packed with information, so thoroughly humanized in its manner, that one could wish it available in English for the larger public.

In dwelling upon a certain diffuseness and lack of proportion in this work, we have perhaps done it less than justice. As a matter of fact, there is nothing haphazard in the arrangement. The monuments are consistently grouped by artists and schools. Each chapter constitutes such an overhauling of its subject as has not been given for years, and the author never fails to have considerable contributions or retractions to offer to the accepted classifications. At every point a specialist may profit by following Professor Venturi. In fact, he has set problems which connoisseurship will hardly unravel within our generation. His conclusions are often as likely to provoke dissent as to gain acquiescence. In either case they are the product of an affectionate familiarity with the matter, yet in these chapters one feels constant misgivings as to the connoisseurship of the author. There is a shade too much of original investigation for what purports to be a history; untried positions are taken somewhat cavalierly, and the wise reader will be on his guard not to accept suggestions as facts—so persuasive is Professor Venturi's manner and so imperceptible his transition from tentative theory to certitude.

If asked to give examples of this matter, we might fall back on the traditional phrase, "too numerous to mention." But let us take merely one or two. The arguments (vol. iv., p. 113 ff.) for assigning the famous bronze St. Peter, in St. Peter's at Rome, to Arnolfo, seem quite nugatory. It is stated, for instance, that the draperies between the knees fall in angles more acute as they are lower. But this is a characteristic not of Arnolfo, but of drapery generally, which hangs upon two points. The ascription, in short, which is Wickhoff's also, is in itself plausible, but the arguments therefor are lamentably weak. In compensation, as it were, Professor Venturi adds to the work of Arnolfo the magnificent fragments of an Adoration of the Kings obscurely stored away in Sta. Maria Maggiore, Rome. The instance illustrates capitally his foibles as a connoisseur and his fine *flair* as a discoverer. Another capital instance of this combination of an alert and correct taste with deficient critical caution is the discussion of the massive heads which serve as brackets for the second row of arches outside the Baptistery at Pisa (vol. iii., p. 994 f.). These are unqualifiedly assigned to Nicola Pisano (or d'Apulia, as we must now call him) on the strength of their expressive and monumental simplicity. Supino's statement that these heads were pretty certainly done after the restoration of 1278, and probably by Giovanni Pisano, is met by an offhand conjecture that the restoration may, nay, must have begun above the arcade which these heads adorn. The note in which this plea is advanced (vol. iv., p. 169) is a marvel of inconclusive casuistry. Fortunately, the book contains the materials for correcting this surmise. One has merely to run over the plates of these fine heads to perceive that they are all tinged with a Gothic sentiment we should not expect to find in Nicola. More specifically a comparison of the splendid mask in the Pisan Museum (vol. iii., plate 885) with the head of a prophet at Siena by Giovanni Pisano (vol. iv., plate 120) is pretty nearly conclusive as to the derivation of the Pisan heads. Slight technical differences between the two faces are due to the fact that the figure at Siena is some fifteen years later in date. Let us say, promptly, that we do not hereby attribute the Pisan heads to Giovanni Pisano, but merely believe (with Supino) that they are of his school.

In all the volumes architecture is treated from the point of view of the painter or sculptor, and an almost complete absence of ground plans and structural sections is a serious defect. In many ways it would have been better not to discuss architecture as such, but merely the decorative arts. On the other hand, the minor arts—jewelry, ivory carving, enamelling, illumination are handled with uncommon fulness. These chapters present to the student most useful matter otherwise accessible only in scattered or expensive sources.

If we have seemed to dwell ungraciously on certain shortcomings of this great work it is because its positive merits will appeal immediately to every reader. Students simply must have it, and general readers can ill afford to pass it by. It would, in fine, be difficult to give another instance of so laborious a task conducted with so fine and sane an enthusiasm, and with so consistent a regard for the cultural aspects of the subject. Surely Professor Venturi in offering this book to the thousands who love Italian art may well say

Vagliami il lungo studio e il grande amore.

For a generation and more students and the cultured laity will honor that plea and bear his name in reverent gratitude.

The two papers of greatest general interest in the December *Burlington* are both concerned with Velasquez. Sir J. C. Robinson treats of that artist's earliest works, the *bodegones*, or still-life pieces (though they all contain figures), which are an eternal lesson to those who imagine that the great Spaniard's technical mastery can be acquired without his discipline. If we had similar examples of the work that Frans Hals produced before he was thirty, the lesson might, perhaps, be driven home and clinched, and we should see less of the sheer sloppiness that too often passes for freedom of handling with the half-educated artist, dazzled by the splendor of the later achievements of these giants. Herbert Cook writes of a "Rediscovered Velasquez," the interesting early portrait of the idiot Calabaças or Calabacillas, apparently one of the first painted of the series of portraits of Philip IV.'s court fools, and connected by Mr. Cook with one of the latest, the "Bobo di Coria." The resemblance of feature in the two portraits is not only "plausible"; it is, allowing for the difference of age, quite striking, and the presence in the later picture of the two gourds, or calabashes, may fairly be thought a rebus on the name by which the "booby" was commonly called. Dr. W. Martin's article on "How a Dutch Picture was Painted," is somewhat disappointing. The information he gives us is welcome as far as it goes, but it goes so short a way. On what sort of a ground was the outline in white chalk or "pencil" drawn, and what does he mean by a pencil? Was the first painting a *frotté* or a solid dead-coloring, and was the after painting done opaquely or with glazes? To such important questions we get here no answers. Other articles are on "Cretan Embroidery," "Lace in England Before the Time of James I.," "The Parisian Miniaturist Honoré" (thirteenth century), etc. The most important of the illustrations, outside those of the articles on Dutch and Spanish painting, is a lithograph by C. H. Shannon, "The Morning Visit," well designed and graceful in line, but without much grasp of the structure of the human figure.

Prof. Adolf Michaelis of Strassburg deserves the thanks of all who are interested in archæology for "Die archæologischen Entdeckungen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts" (Leipzig: Seeman). After an initial chapter dealing with our knowledge of ancient works of art up to the end of the eighteenth century, he gives a clear and readable account, in ten chapters, of all the great discoveries in Italy, Greece, Egypt, and other Oriental countries from that time down to the year 1905. The book is without illustrations, but the author refers to the pictures in the well-known handbooks of Springer and Winter. A list of sources and a complete index further increase the usefulness of the book.

The account of Eleusis written in French by Demetrios Philios, director of excavations there from 1882 to 1894, has just been translated by Hamilton Gatliff under the title "Eleusis: Her Mysteries, Ruins, and Museum." (London: S. Appleton.) A queer state of things is revealed in the preface. There the translator disclaims any responsibility as to the historical and archæological opinions expressed by the author and then prints a letter from Dr. Philios in which he refuses to authorize the trans-

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lation without the corrections made necessary by the new discoveries of the last eight years, which he himself now has no time to supply. Thus we are assured at the outset that the work is out of date; and a reading of the version, only 79 pages printed on thick paper, makes us wonder just why Mr. Gatliff desired to make a book of it.

Kenyon Cox is exhibiting at the American Fine Arts building in this city a large allegorical painting, "The Beneficence of Peace," which he has recently completed for the Essex County Court House, Newark. This composition contains seven figures, the charm of several of which Mr. Cox has seldom surpassed.

Paul Cornoyer is holding an exhibition of his recent work in Powell's Gallery, in this city. He reveals considerable freshness of vision and sureness of handling. For continued progress Mr. Cornoyer needs to add to the delicacy of his art a more assertive and enlivening accent.

An exhibition of water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith is open from January 7 to 26 in Noé's Gallery, in this city.

The American Art Association of Paris, organized in 1890 under the name "American Students Association," has issued an appeal for $300,000. Of this sum $75,000 is wanted for land, $100,000 for building and equipment, and $125,000 for endowment. The object of the association is to further the interests of Americans who are studying art in France.

Walter Appleton Clark, the artist and illustrator, died last Thursday in this city. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1876, and studied under H. Siddons Mowbray and William M. Chase. In 1900 he won a silver medal for his exhibit at the Paris Exposition; and in 1901, another for his work shown at the Pan-American Exposition. He was an instructor in the Art Students' League of this city, and he was also connected with *Scribner's Magazine*, for which he had designed a number of effective covers. Among the books which he illustrated is Percy Mackaye's modern version of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." F. Hopkinson Smith's "Oliver Horn," and John R. Spears's "Slave Trade."

The collection of paintings owned by H. S. Henry of Philadelphia will be sold at auction this month at the American Art Galleries in this city. There are seven Corots, among them Nymphs Playing with a Tiger and Ville d'Auray, from the Borie collection; three Rousseaus, two Jules Duprés, three Daubignys, among them Moonlight at Villerville Farm, and two Diazes. Tryon is represented by Le Retour à la Ferme, formerly owned by William Schaus; Going to Market, and The Farriers; Millet, by a pastel, The Shepherdess, and an oil, The Coming Storm; Decamps by The Horse Race in Rome, from the Secretan sale; Delacroix by The Springing Lion, Tiger and Serpent, Arab Mounting His Horse, and The Release of Princess Olga; Fromenti by The Falconer.

At Christie's auction rooms in London on December 15, the following drawings were sold: Birket Foster, Cologne at Sunset, £50; A Road Scene, with cottages and sheep, £173; T. S. Cooper, A Group of Cattle, £105. Among the paintings were the following: H. Fantin-Latour, Chysanthemums in a Vase, £162; T. S. Cooper, The Old Clachan of Aberfoil, £131.

Science.

The Nervous System of Vertebrates. By J. B. Johnston. 180 figures. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. $3 net.

For ten years the author of this work, professor of zoölogy in West Virginia University, has been widely and favorably known through papers upon the histologic structure and functional relations of the brains of certain lower vertebrates. In the present volume, the first (excepting the translations of Edinger's "Vorlesungen") in this country purporting to deal comprehensively with the subject, "the attempt has been made to give an account of the nervous system as a whole, to trace its phylogenetic history, and to show the factors which have determined the course of evolution. . . . The functional point of view, which is the chief characteristic of the present book, brings the treatment of the nervous system into close relation with the work of recent years on the behavior of animals." Most of the text is somewhat technical for reproduction here; examples of the author at his best occur on pp. 69, 150-153, and 173. He hopes that the descriptions will be "intelligible to students who have had one year of work in zoölogy or medicine, including the anatomy and embryology of some vertebrate." The reviewer, however, is skeptical as to the adequacy of such preparation for comprehension of considerable portions of the work. Certainly the book will be of great use to all engaged in instruction or research.

At the end of each chapter are brief suggestions as to "Demonstrations or Laboratory Work," and a "Literature" of the subject of the chapter. This bibliography of perhaps two hundred titles by one hundred and twenty writers would have occupied less space and been more convenient if brought together at the close of the volume; in the case of papers, also, readers are entitled to the numbers of the volumes and pages referred to. The index unfortunately lacks at least forty entries.

Most teachers as well as pupils would welcome a larger number of illustrations of representative brain forms. Of the illustrations, more than one-half are original. To facilitate comprehension many are schematic, but there is no reason to doubt their accuracy, especially in view of the coöperation of the managing editor of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, C. Judson Herrick. For combined instructiveness and artistic excellence special praise is due figures 145, 147, 148, and 150, representing, respectively, the fibre-tracts in the lamprey, shark, bony fish, and salamander.

It would be easy to point out omissions in the text and topics which deserve more adequate treatment. Mention should have been made of the exceptional secondary fusion of the olfactory bulbs in all frogs and toads and certain reptiles and birds; contrary to the implication on p. 31, in Ceratodus, the olfactory tracts are distinct. In the account of the callosum, there is no intimation that the "fifth ventricle" in man, and perhaps some other primates, is formed otherwise than as in mammals generally. Not infrequently, there is inadequate demarcation between statements and views that are well established, highly probable, and purely hypothetic.

Unlike some who affect to regard all nomenclature as trivial, ignore etymology, and leave their readers to infer their preferences, our author invites comment by the discussions of the subject in the preface and in the second chapter. Very commendable is his uniform designation of parts and developmental stages of the central nervous system by neural rather than medullary; the nearly consistent employment of dorsal, ventral, lateral, caudal, and cephalic, with their adverbial forms, dorsad, cephalad, etc., applicable alike to man and other vertebrates; and the occasional use of mesad, and of callosum, strietum, etc., without the superfluous corpus. In enumerating (p. 14) the definitive segments of the brain our author follows His and others in replacing the familiar prosencephalon by telencephalon, and metencephalon by the clumsy and inconsistent myelencephalon; but it is gratifying to note that he completely ignores the "isthmus rhombencephali," the intrusion of which, by the anatomist above named, constituted a piece of neurologic *gaucherie*. Yet satisfaction with certain features of the author's terminology is alloyed by his indifference to the labors of his predecessors in that regard. So far as appears, the sole basis for the consideration of that subject is the Basle Anatomical Nomenclature [B N A], the set of terms adopted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomische Gesellschaft. The author of the present volume is an English-speaking anatomist; yet apparently he is unaware that dorsal, dorsad, etc., were proposed in 1803 by John Barclay, the preceptor of Richard Owen, and that, in 1877, Pye-Smith urged the desirability of single-word terms and dropped from thalamus the "misleading and cumbersome qualifiers." He is an American, yet apparently he is also unaware that these and other simplifications were definitely submitted to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1880. He is a member of that Association and of the Association of American Anatomists, yet he is apparently unacquainted with the several reports of committees of those bodies (and of the American Neurological Association), some of them antedating the [B N A]. The paper and presswork are excellent and typographic errors few; of these the most deplorable is pontial for pontile as the adjective from pons.

Last week the American Chemical Society (in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science) held its thirty-fifth general meeting. The members were guests of Columbia University and of the College of the City of New York. Abount one hundred papers, mostly on highly technical topics, were presented to the various sections. In addition, time was found for several formal addresses, luncheons, a subscription dinner, excursions to nearby chemical works, and a smoker at the Chemists' Club. On this occasion the retiring president, Dr. W. F. Hillebrand, of the United States Geological Survey, made

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his final official address. The meeting at the new buildings of the City College was semi-popular, and was attended by many who were not members of the society. There was a discussion of the conditions at Niagara and of the possibility of success of the movement for the preservation of the scenic effect of the falls and the prevention of the further use of the waters for electrochemical industries. He was followed by Dr. C. F. Chandler of Columbia, who gave a most interesting account of the wonderful advances in chemical manufacture made possible through the use of the almost unlimited electrical power generated at Niagara. The production of aluminium in commercial quantities, artificial graphite, electrolytic sodium and caustic soda, calcium carbide, carborundum, chromium, manganese, and many other substances was considered by Dr. Chandler and illustrated by a complete display of samples.

E. A. Mann reports to the Sydney (Australia) section of the Society of Chemical Industry a newly discovered source of alcohol. There thrives in Western Australia a plant, Xanthorhœa Presissii, commonly called the "grass tree." As it has been of no known use, it has been allowed either to grow at will, or, if the land was needed for other purposes, it has been indiscriminately destroyed. Lately, small quantities of it have been successfully used as a source of picric acid ($C_6H_3N_3O_7$); and as the tree is resinous, attempts have been made to use it as a source of gum for varnishes. This gum, however, is good only for a very low grade of work. Charles Harper has tried interesting experiments on the interior core of the grass tree in making a cattle fodder. He has produced a "meal" which is not only an excellent fodder, but which contains carbohydrates of the following composition:

Reducing sugars (calculated as dextrose), 10.25 per cent.
Non-reducing sugars (calculated as cane sugars), 15.86 per cent.
Other carbohydrates, 24.76 per cent.

Owing to the presence of interfering substances, it was impossible to isolate pure sugars from the meal, but when a water extract was made from the meal, the sugar in solution was readily fermentable by yeast, and produced alcohol equal to 18.3 per cent. of the weight of the sugar present. Every bushel of the meal from the grass tree yields 1.24 gallons of "proof spirit"—49 per cent. alcohol. A bushel of rye or oats yields 2.08 gallons and a bushel of potatoes 1.26 gallons. The grass tree, therefore, will be a valuable addition to the present supply of substances used in making alcohol.

The next total eclipse of the sun occurs January 13-14, but no American expeditions have set forth to capture the corona when it flashes forth over the wilds of Mongolia and the Gobi desert. Russian, German, and French parties have already established stations along the track of anticipated shadow; but the difficulty of reaching good positions at this season, with the probability of wintry cloud, have deterred our astronomers from attempting the trip. Some months ago, Prof. D. P. Todd of Amherst College published the local conditions and predictions of this eclipse in the *American Journal of Science*, from which it would appear that the region between Tashkent and Samarkand is most promising. Jisak lies nearly in the centre of the track of totality. In this paper the indicated data have been calculated for eleven stations, and one other, unnamed, between Yarkand and Cherchen. Seventeen months after the last eclipse, August 30, 1905, this coming one is expected to show an entirely different corona, its type and figure completely altered. From one point of view, it is especially to be regretted that no American expeditions are in the field, since this is the last eclipse available for observation in five years. Unlike this 1907 eclipse, whose track lies wholly upon land, the eclipses of 1908 and 1911 fall entirely across the Pacific Ocean, with possible stations only on two or three difficult islands. Those in 1909 and 1910 are visible too near the North and South Poles for good observation, so that with the present month active eclipse observation must lie dormant until 1912, when Brazil will become the scene of the dark pathway.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History will sail for Egypt on January 5 to look for remains of prehistoric ancestors of the elephant in the Sayoum Desert. He expects to make excavations about seventy miles southwest of Cairo, not far from the Sayoum Oasis. Accompanying Professor Osborn as assistants will be Walter Granger and George Olsen of the Museum's staff. In 1902 members of a British surveying party unearthed the bones of a small animal, which, they were sure, belonged to a prehistoric elephant. Morris K. Jesup, president of the American Museum, hearing of the discovery, has organized the expedition, which Professor Osborn is to lead.

The *Geographical Journal* for December opens with an attempt by J. L. Myres to interpret the distribution of the Alpine races in Central and Eastern Europe, both in modern times and in successive periods of antiquity, in the light of palæogeography. Major Sykes concludes his account of a recent journey in eastern Persia, in which he shows the terrible state of decay into which the country has fallen. There seems to be no hope of a change for the better so long as the present rivalry between Great Britain and Russia exists. If an agreement between these Powers could be reached it is probable that the Persians themselves would pull their State out of its rut and create a new order of things. The remaining contents are notes upon a bathymetrical survey of the lochs of the Lochy Basin, Scotland, and an illustrated account of a visit to the active volcano of Smeroe, in Java.

The principal contents of *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, number ten, are an account by R. Payer of his exploration of the little known Jauapiry region in central Brazil, and an ethnographical sketch of some Caucasian tribes by N. A. Busch. There is also a lengthy review by K. Sapper of Dr. Böse's important work on the geology of the Mexican States, Chiapas and Tabasco. A map of the Acre district shows the new boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and also that still in dispute between Brazil and Peru.

Herbert J. Webber, who has been in charge of the plant-breeding experiments of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has resigned in order to conduct work in plant biology at Cornell University. He has produced new varieties of long staple upland cotton, and has developed a hardy orange.

The death is announced of two distinguished Continental men of science: J. A. C. Oudemans, born at Amsterdam in 1827, professor of astronomy at Utrecht; and Prof. Albrecht Thaer, of Giessen, an authority on matters agricultural.

Finance.

Ocean and Inland Water Transportation. By Emory R. Johnson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

The entire lack of general treatises upon the subject of water transportation will incline teachers and students of the subject to extend a warm welcome to this latest addition to the Appletons' "Business Series." The book forms a companion volume to Professor Johnson's "American Railway Transportation," and rounds out a more complete survey of transportation problems than any other English or American writer has yet given us.

The most valuable portions of the volume are the chapters devoted to ocean transportation. Upon this subject the author has drawn freely from Dr. J. R. Smith's "Organization of Ocean Commerce," but he has also gathered at first hand a large amount of other material never before available. He considers the history and present types of ocean carriers; water highways and terminals; the freight, passenger, mail, and express services; competition and combination in the industry; fares and rates; marine insurance; and governmental aid and regulation. His task is chiefly that of simple description, and his work may be accepted as a reliable and useful, if not attractive, manual upon the subject with which it deals.

Canals and inland waterways are considered almost exclusively with reference to the conditions existing in the United States. Professor Johnson has seen no reason to modify the general conclusion, expressed by him in 1893, in his monograph upon "Inland Waterways," that it is worth our while to develop these auxiliary highways of commerce; but displays, perhaps, a little less enthusiasm upon the topic. For the Great Lakes, of course, and for some of the larger rivers, the question never admitted of serious doubt; but the canal presents a more difficult problem, and in neither this book nor his earlier monograph does our author contribute much to the elucidation of the subject.

Particularly useful is the treatment of competition and combination, and of co-operation between ocean and rail carriers. The reasons that have led railroads to reach out for permanent connections with steamship lines, and the results of such unions, are clearly set forth. Our author sees therein nothing injurious to public interests, and predicts that the coördination of rail and ocean service will become increasingly close as time goes on.

Far less satisfactory is his discussion of shipping subsidies. It is something, indeed, that a book written in

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Pennsylvania should not contend that the only way to restore the American merchant marine to its former proud estate is to grant subsidies for the construction or the navigation of ocean-going ships, or for both. But while Professor Johnson is not misled by the sophistries of the subsidy grabbers, he does not give sufficient importance to the inevitable vices of the subsidy system, does not attach enough weight to the tariff upon iron and steel as a factor in the decline of our shipping interests, and exaggerates the economic and military advantages of a large merchant marine. He informs us, to be sure, that "the blood of our forefathers courses in our veins"; and quotes some winged words of President Roosevelt's about "the duty of bearing one another's burdens, not only as among individuals, but also as among nations." Noble sentiment, truly; but not enough to incline some of us to the burdens the subsidy hunters would have us assume.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Almanach de Gotha. 1907. Lemcke & Buechner.
Bédollière's Histoire de la Mère Michel. Edited by Freeman M. Josselyn, jr. American Book Co.
Bishop, Joseph B. John Hay: Scholar, Statesman. Providence, R. I.
Briggs, Charles A., and Friedrich von Hügel. The Papal Commission and the Pentateuch. Longmans. 75 cents net.
Brown, William Adams. Christian Theology in Outline. Scribners.
Davison, Alvin. Practical Zoölogy. American Book Co.
Early English and French Voyages. Edited by Henry S. Burrage. Scribners. $3 net.
Evans, Thomas Horace. Via Amoris. Philadelphia: Novo Edition Publishing Co.
Fox-Davies, Arthur Charles. Heraldic Badges. John Lane Co.
Hugo's Poems. Edited by Arthur G. Canfield. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Malone, Walter. Songs of East and West. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.
Milroy, M. E. W. Home Lace-Making. D. Van Nostrand Co. $1 net.
Mottelay, Paul F. The Bridge Blue Book. Scribners. $1.50 net.
Munro, H. A. J. Translations into Latin and Greek Verse. Longmans. $2.
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Vol. I. Edited by Anna L. Guthrie. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co.
Rhoades, Lewis Addison and Lydia Schneider. Erstes Sprach-und Lesebuch. Henry Holt & Co. 36 cents net.
Taft, William Howard. Four Aspects of Civic Duty. Scribners. $1 net.
Year Book of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Vol. xvi. Edited by Tobias Schanfarber and Samuel Hirshberg.
Zartman, Lester W. The Investment of Life Insurance Companies. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

The Nation says: "It is the most thorough and comprehensive book that has yet appeared on the Panama Canal . . . especially interesting because it opens to view the long perspective of the great enterprise . . . fuller detail than in any other single work on the subject . . . a valuable reference book."

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